THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

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THE CONSTITUTION

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CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

THE CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING COMPANY will issue as soon as the Convention closes, a complete report of THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION, giving the speeches of the members on every subject that has been considered.

IT IS THE SAME REPORT REVISED AND CORRECTED heretofore published in each issue of THE ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION. IT IS THE ONLY STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS PUBLISHED, and therefore the only report that gives in full the debates of the Convention. It has been prepared at great expense to the Company and will make a book of more than 500 pages. It will be neatly printed, and will contain nothing but the proceedings of the Convention. The price will be $2 00 per copy.

Only a limited number of copies have been published, and many orders have already been received. All who desire a copy will please send the amount by registered letter or postoffice order, and the book will be forwarded post paid.

Address CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

CONVENTION SKETCHES

The convention sketches are now ready. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth—price one dollar. Besides a sketch of each member of the convention, the book contains a portrait of President Jenkins, and the full vote of each constitutional district. It forms an excellent memorial of the convention. A limited number of copies has been published, and orders will be filled as they come in.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1877.

Before adjournment yesterday, the convention made a few changes in the constitution, for which reason we reproduce it to-day. As we present it now, it is correct in letter and punctuation, and may be relied upon as absolutely free from error.

We have also printed it in neat pamphlet form, suitable for frequent reference, which will be sold for five cents apiece over the counter, or six cents by mail. A limited number has been printed, so that those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity should apply at once.

"THE CONVENTION AND THE RAILROADS."

There is nothing more pleasing to the ordinary mind than a sincere exhibition of unselfishness, even when the price of admission is placed at the usual rates. We therefore pay willing homage to the editor of the Savannah News, who, notwithstanding the fact that the Central railroad has done more to cripple and injure that city than all the epidemics with which it has ever been scourged—a fact which the editor is careful and conscientious enough to practically admit—rushes to the defense of that corporation, and calls us to account for stating in a recent editorial article that the peculiar management of the Central not only suggested but was the occasion of the legislation of the convention on the subject of railroads and the rates of freight. In order, however, to be perfectly fair to the News, we propose to produce so much of its defense as seems pertinent. The editor says:

> Our attention has been called to an article with the above title, which appeared in The ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of the 19th instant, in which that paper makes some very serious charges against the management of the Central railroad. It says that there is no conflict between the people of Georgia and the railways generally, but that in this one exception there is, because along the Central and its branches the people are all protesting, in the most bitter terms, of extortionate and oppressive rates and illiberal management on the part of Mr. Wadley, and that this great railroad manager has succeeded in making the public believe that railways were made as mere instruments for Wadley to ride, and not for the convenience of the people, and now it comes to this, that all the railroads in the state, however judiciously

[illegible]

> The Central railroad, as the main transportation facilities of Georgia, as they permeate the entire state. The greater portion of the people of the state are, therefore, interested in the evils mentioned in the Constitution, and would be benefited if they existed and instanced as a majority of the directors of the company reside in this city, and a great part of the stock of the road is owned by our citizens, this is a matter of special interest to Savannah.

> In the first place, we may say, though, that even if these "extortionate and oppressive rates" and this "illiberal management" are indeed matters of reality, it is simply absurd and unjust to charge them wholly on Mr. Wadley. He is merely the president of the road, and can do nothing in the way of making material changes in, or directing the management in such as such subjects as these come immediately under the supervision of the board of directors. As in the case with all railroads, this directory [illegible] the legislative department would come [illegible] is the executive. They while the presidents make the laws and he executes them. Therefore, when anything goes radically wrong with a railroad, its board of directors is the main object against which complaints should be made. Hence, the Central is so managed that it is the only road in the state against which complaints are heard, the directors—many of whom are of the highest standing and best business capacity, not only in this city, but in this state—should be held responsible.

> We shall be very happy to transfer the charges made in our article from Mr. Wadley to the board of directors. We have no desire to do the president of the Central road an injustice, nor is it right that he should be held responsible for the management of a road of which he is not the manager. If he is merely the agent of the board of directors, in justice to himself the fact should be made public, and we take pleasure therefore in reproducing from the News what must be considered as a semi-official announcement to the effect that Mr. Wadley is merely the agent of the board of directors of the Central railroad, and is responsible for nothing save the prompt execution of the edicts of his masters. We had imagined that as the president of the road, he was ferociously supreme, and managed matters to suit himself. We are glad, however to be corrected by such excellent authority as the [illegible] and hereafter when occasion to animadvert upon [illegible] gement of the road—and these [illegible], we fear, will be frequent—[illegible] take care not to bear too hard Mr. Wadley, who, as it would [illegible] is merely the tool of a parcel of [illegible] News says, he[illegible]

[illegible]

other lines who seek to cut under it in their charges, and must raise these rates again when no competition exists. This city suffers as severely in this respect as any other, yet it recognizes that such action is a purely business transaction, and that it must look to future circumstances for relief. Upon the whole, however, these gentlemen assert that the rates of the Central average as low as any, and lower than many of the Georgia roads, while its accommodating spirit and efforts to please its patrons to the best of its ability, are second to none in the country. Yet THE CONSTITUTION charges that the road is worked so injuriously to the interests of the whole state, that, on its account alone, it became necessary for a provision to be inserted in the organic law of Georgia giving the legislature power to regulate the affairs of all our railroads. It will be seen then, that a direct issue is made betw en these gentlemen and that paper. We cannot, however, imagine that THE CONSTITUTION would have made charges of so serious a nature without being armed with some proof of the same.

We know that it is always fashionable to abuse railways, and, the Central being a main line, must expect to receive its share of maneuver. Ordinarily, no notice would be taken of such, but these charges of THE CONSTITUTION are too serious for silence. It is due to itself, to the people of the greater portion of the whole state, to the Central road, and to the stockholders thereof in Savannah and elsewhere, that it specify its charges and produce its proof. So far, such charges are stated only in a general manner, and it is impossible that they can be rectified unless they are specifically stated, so that the public may know exactly the nature of the evil, and where it exists.

It will be seen that the News calls for a specification of charges and a production of proof. The charge is unjust discrimination against certain points in the state of Georgia. As to the proof, what better proof is needed than the memorial from the merchants and people of the city of Americus? What better proof is needed than the fact that the commerce and prosperity of Savannah are steadily on the decline? What better proof is needed than the fact that Mr. Wadley, in consultation with certain gentlemen, told them that if such a movement was necessary to the interests of the Central road he would wipe out the city of Americus? This is another very "serious charge" and if the News is anxious for proof that Mr. Wadley made this threat, we stand ready to give our authority. Was he authorized so to do by his board of directors?

WATCH THE FLOATERS.

The sharpest trick played by the republicans of the north, for some time, is the abandonment of their party organization in the south.

This abandonment was effected through an order that had the appearance of patriotism, and was sprinkled all over with a cheap flavor of civil service reform. It was well known that the organization in the south consisted altogether of federal office-holders. President Hayes issued an order strictly in pursuance of his schedule of reform, calling on each of these officers to resign his political position at once.

There was no real reform in this, however. Mr. Hayes and his political friends—a shrewd crowd of jugglers, despite their Pecksniffian fruits, knew very well that his party as an organized following, was literally helpless in the south—that it could not only bring him no strength, but that it was a disguise to its northern allies. He knew further, that though powerless as an organization, it was powerful as an element. He knew that while organized, it would solidify the white element against it. It was the bug-bear that huddled the discordant democratic elements together in a sort of political tremor. But Mr. Hayes knew

[illegible]

burden of its official record, the democratic party, insecure in its vast and unwieldy majority would split into factions, one or all of which would count this indeterminate mob; and that holding the balance of power it would possibly be able to dictate terms.

We therefore put our democratic friends in notice. Although this republican party may never hold another convention in the south, or issue another platform, it was never more dangerous than it is now. There was never a more pressing need of honesty in the democratic ranks than at present. With detracting issues ahead, and this unfixed element open to bids and [illegible] factionists, it will be well if we get through the next year or two without a grievous split.

JUDGE HARRELL, of Webster county, in a speech before the convention on Friday morning, made the following estimate of actual annual savings by the convention, outside of the reforms that will follow the strict limitations of legislative power to make appropriations:

In the executive department, including the offices of the treasurer, comptroller and secretary of state	$8 4 0
Salaries of judges supreme court	2 025
" " superior court	12,000
In one session of the legislature, annually	111,000
In pay of members and clerk hire of one biennial session	55 000
Total	$188 925

This is a good showing.

GENERAL TOOMBS made a grand speech at the Kimball house last night in favor of the new constitution and Atlanta. He reviewed and explained the entire work of the convention, and in so doing frequently rose to the heights of the old-time eloquence that made him famous in the halls of congress and more recently in the convention that has just adjourned. The speech was merely in the nature of a talk, but there was no repressing the vehemence and vigor of the old statesman. The address was carefully reported and will appear on Tuesday.

COL. W. A. LOTTON, member of the convention from the county of Bibb, for three weeks during the session was unable to occupy his seat, being confined to his boarding house from serious illness. The many friends of Colonel Lotton will be pleased to know that he has recovered from his sickness. We regret that he was not able to participate in the discussions during the session of the convention. He is an [illegible], with sound views.

[illegible] ROBERT TOOMBS to an Atlanta audience: "Your grand city deserves to be the capital city of the Empire State of the South."

GENERAL TOOMBS: "I hope the people of Georgia, for what she has done, will make Atlanta the perpetual capital of the state."

THE great commoner of Georgia, General Toombs, is in favor of having the capital located in Atlanta.

THE STAGE.

Prospects of a Gay Winter in Atlanta

Some days since we published a list of the troupes booked for Deotve's opera house for next season. Since that time the number has been increased, and is now such as to guarantee a winter of unusual attractions on the boards. Atlanta will, of course, catch all the troupes that travel through the south. It appears that there will be a goodly number of them. The following article from the Savannah News will be found of interest to our city readers:

"In the notices of the Morning News, recently, of the various companies that have been booked for dates at the Savannah theatre, we expressed the opinion that the coming season would prove the most brilliant and attractive our city has enjoyed for years. Among those mentioned as having secured dates was Mr John T Ford, the well known popular and veteran theatrical manager, to whom Savannah has been indebted in the past for visits from Edwin Booth, Mary Anderson, Jefferson, and other noted celebrities. We learn now that manager Ford has organized one of the finest and most extensive dramatic companies south of New York, from which will be drawn the support of the celebrated stars who come south. Among the members of this company we notice the names of the following actors, many of whom are well known to our citizens: Louis L. James, Miles Levick, Barry Ralnforth, Charles Waverly, M. Lonsean, George Hoey, Harry Taylor, Thomas Francis Meagher, jr., Geo. W. Denham, Julian Mitchell, Walter Cellier, Messrs. Burton, Downing, Moroso Connolly, Galloway, Wise, and others. Among the ladies are Miss Eleanor Carey, Miss Laura Joyce, Miss Annie Story, Mrs. Germon, Mrs. Octava Allen, Misses Weedman, Perry, Bray, Richmond, Herbert, etc.

"For the southern circuit, Mr. M. V. B. Wachtel is the general agent and Mr. James B. Ford treasurer. Manager Ford has arranged for an extensive series of performances in Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Atlanta, Montgomery, New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, and some intermediate cities. The performances are to be chiefly Shakespearian including Hamlet, Lear, Richard III, Macbeth, Othello, The Twelfth Night, As You Like It, Much Ado About Nothing, Romeo and Juliet, etc., while northern dramatic companies will be headed respectively by Mrs. John McCullough and Miss Louise Pomeroy, and will be accompanied with every element necessary to the best possible presentation of the plays named. It will be seen that Baltimore and Washington will be the headquarters of the leading southern theatrical enterprises. There will be no theatrical companies under any legitimate southern manager but Mr Ford, except in St. Louis, not even in New Orleans, where he will rend one of his companies during the season.

"The stars of the coming season will present an extraordinary succession of talent. Edwin Booth, Dion Boucicault, Joseph Jefferson, John McCullough, Geo. Rignold, John Brougham, E. Sothern, Williamson and Moore (of California and Australia), George Knight, Robson and Crane, Frank Bangs, Clara Morris, Louise Pomeroy, Maggie Mitchell, Elizabeth Von Stammwitz and Maud Granger will constitute the chief theatrical features."

The Work of the Convention.

Hon. Charles J. Jenkins, president of the constitutional convention:

I have read carefully the constitution just made by the honorable body you presided over. Of course there are some things in it I don't approve of, but they are few. Take it as a whole, it is a good constitution; yes, a better one than I ever expected to live to see in Georgia. I have no doubt about its being adopted by a large vote. I will not go into details about its many favorable points, but will confine myself to the financial plan. Under the new constitution the owners of Georgia bonds can go to sleep and feel easy, knowing that he will get his principal and interest, and more, a good credit, if he wishes to sell in two years; for I believe with anything like good management, Georgia will be able to meet her falling due bonds, with a five per cent. bond in a short while. Georgia can and will be out of debt in thirty to forty years under this constitution. You have provided for the payment of one hundred thousand dollars of bonds per annum from now till the year 1886, and then it continues sinking fund of one hundred thousand dollars per annum until the debt is paid. You have also provided that the legislature shall sell the railroads belonging to the state and use the money to pay bonds. If these roads are properly sold, they will pay some seven millions of the debt, and then in thirty-five years the sinking fund will pay the other three and a half millions, and thus Georgia will be out of debt. These railroads should, in my judgment, be sold as soon as convenient, on time, as our bonds mature, the purchasers paying interest annually to meet the interest on the bonds in full title to the roads remaining in the state until it is paid. This will stop the issue of bonds, the leasing of the roads, the getting of rent, and paying interest on bonds. The people will have the use of the roads, no matter who owns them, the state will be out of debt, and in a few years one million state tax instead of [illegible]

[illegible] how the glorious part of your constitution is, that there can be no increase of the state debt, no more state aid to railroads, yes, and no more city and town endorsements to railroads. In a word, Georgia will be out of debt in thirty-five years. Georgia tax payers will pay less taxes annually as our roads fall due, and will issue for them five or six per cent bonds. The saving to the tax payers will be at once between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars per annum by your retrenchments and by the saving in legislation per diem, mileage, pay of clerks and by biennial sessions. Yours respectfully,

J. H. JAMES.

Mortuary Report

As furnished by E. G. Holland, city sexton, for the week ending August 26th, 1877:

Whites over ten years	2
Whites under ten years	1
Colored over ten years	1
Colored under ten years	6
Total number for the week	10

W. H. COX, M. D.,
Chairman Board of Health.

The First New Bale

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.

JONESVILLE, GA., August 25.

The first bale of new cotton was received by Murphy & Hunt to-day; raised by J. T. Ross, of Mason county; bought by W. R. Murphy & Co. at 12¼ cents.

From the Seat of War.

THE SERVIAN ARMY.

LONDON, August 25.—A telegram to the Daily News dated Vienna, Friday night, says the Servian plan of action has settled itself on paper, that Gen. Horvatovich has to take chief command of four corps. Provision is made for the mobilization of sixty-eight battalions.

Accounts of the battle before Eski Djuma are very fragmentary and conflicting. The numbers engaged do not appear to have been very great, although the battle was stubbornly contested. The Standard's Vienna special says the Russians numbered 7,000 and the Turks 14,000. According to the Russian official accounts the Turks took the offensive in great force on August 22d, and

DROVE BACK TWO RUSSIAN

battalions from Jasker. The Russians subsequently retook Jasker, and skirmishing continued throughout the night. The next day the Turks made three attacks in the neighborhood of Jasker, but were three brilliantly repulsed. A renewal of the attack was expected.

The Standard's dispatch dated Eski Djuma, Thursday night, reports that steady fighting has been going on for the last 36 hours between the Turkish advanced posts and the Russians, who are attacking in force along the line from Jasker to Pankof. The Turks were first driven in, but soon regained and took their original positions, which they hold at this moment.

Salt and Arsenic

NEW YORK, August 26.—The suit of Chas. A. Dardowell, St. John and Avery against the ship Niagara, Judge Blatchford in the United States district court gave an important decision to-day. The ship was carrying bags of salt for the plaintiffs in March 1875, and on the same vessel was carried a large quantity of arsenic in some way during the voyage the salt became impregnated with the arsenic, and was poisonous and unfit for use. The court decides that the owners of the vessel are responsible for the damage sustained by the plaintiffs, and orders reference to ascertain the damages.

Thiers on the Stage.

PARIS, August 25. — Ex-President Thiers, in receiving the republican deputation yesterday at the St. Germain, said that the republic was the only government possible in France. He pointed out at the same time that it should be conservative in order not to create alarm. Thiers said that he did not doubt the triumph of the republican cause, and severely condemns its adversaries.

The Cholera Ship

LONDON, August 25.—The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily News says the French transport Cuvier, with 130 cases of cholera on board, was not allowed to pass through the Suez canal or communicate with the shore. She will perform quarantin 100 miles below Suez.

Direct Trade.

NASHVILLE, August 25.—The Nashville [illegible] opened direct trade with Liverpool via [illegible] yesterday, by forwarding 1,500 barrels of flour, for which the steamer Mexico is waiting.

THE HOSTILE TEXANS.

The State Proposes to Follow the Raiders Across the River—A Little Storm Brewing.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The following dispatch was received at the war department this afternoon.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, August 24, 1877.

The following has been received from Capt. Brown: General Benevides handed me, yesterday, the following message for transmission to you:

"Colonel Gomez, commanding at Carmargo, to-day communicates the following telegram: 'In an interview I had with the commanding office of the state volunteers, who have arrived at Rio Grande City, he informed me that he had received orders from the government of Texas to

PURSUE AND ARREST CRIMINALS

wherever they may be found, even though it be on Mexican soil, in case they are not promptly delivered up by the authorities. I have answered him that I have orders to pursue and arrest all persons who may commit depredations on United States territory, and afterwards take refuge in Mexican soil. That he has to deliver me such ID, I shall confine myself strictly to the orders I received from headquarters. I also notify headquarters that there are at present

ORGANIZING IN TEXAS,

According to the statement of said commander, 25,000 volunteers for the campaign against Mexico. Escobedo, his forces and Sosa Arango are still in Davis county. I beg, general, to call your attention to the aforesaid assertions of the commanding officer of the state volunteers, at his conversation with Colonel Gomez.

"GENERAL BENEVIDES."

I telegraphed at once to Governor Hubbard your letter, with Captain Hall's. My advices do not agree with the latter's. My orders

PROHIBIT THE CROSSING

on Brazos after raiders, where there are Mexican troops to arrest or pursue said. Benevides telegraphs that Hall proposes to cross at Camargo and says he is authorized by orders from you to pursue and arrest all criminals, however they may be found, even on Mexican soil. If this be so, and he crosses, unless my orders are changed, he will

CROSS WITHOUT AID

from the regulars. Hall, also according to my advices, stated to Col. Gomez that there are 25,000 volunteers or enlisted in Texas for the campaign in Mexico. Such talk, if reported correctly, is likely to form the pretext for the Mexican authorities to capture and return the rescued prisoners under extradition treaty.

(Signed) [illegible]
Brigadier General.

General Sheridan, in a telegram of transmittal, says he is of the opinion that the conversation reported is of but little importance.

HOW TOMPKINS MISSED IT.

The Solicitor of the Treasury Files an Opinion Against Him.

NEW YORK, August [illegible].—The Times has a Washington special which says: Solicitor Robinson, of the treasury department, has rendered an opinion of importance to the secretary of the treasury in justification of a fraudulent claim against the government, although the claim has been allowed by the southern claims commission, and the payment appropriated by congress. The opinion was written in reference to the claim of Governor Tompkins, of Georgia, for damages growing out of the war. The southern commission allowed it; reported it to congress, according to law, and the money was appropriated for its payment; but evidence has recently come to the treasury department to show that it is fraudulent. Although there is no law authorizing the secretary to refuse to pay claims of this character, said, in the light of the evidence before him, while working up the evidences before the southern claims commission, Solicitor Robinson is of the opinion that the secretary can legally postpone its payment until he can report the matter to congress, and let that body repeal the bill authorizing the payment of claims. Tompkins is from Carter ville, Ga.

The Saratoga Course.

SARATOGA, August 25.—The weather for the races was beautiful and the track good. The first race, consolation purse, was won by the favorite Courier, Sister of Mercy 2d, Mary 3d. Time 1:44½.

Second race, free handicap for three year olds, purse $640, one mile and a half, was won by Lady Sellers in 2:39½. Bushwhacker 2d, and Harold 3d.

The third race was for a purse of $750, given by H. Sanford, and $50 for the 2d horse, given by the association; 3 year olds to carry 95 lbs with allowance for losers and fields, one mile and a quarter. Bombast won the race in 2:10¾, Rhodamontius coming in 2d and Mollie 3d.

The closing race was for handicap steeple chase purse $700, of which $100 went to the second horse, the usual course of 2¾ miles. Pools sold as follows: Bonnie Wallace $40, Moonstone and Pats $15. Trouble was the winner, coming in 6:33¾, Walter coming in 2d and Moonstone 3d.

The Canadian Indians.

TORONTO, ONT., August 25.—A special cable dispatch from London to the Globe, states that the Times, in an editorial on British Columbian Indians, says: The local government and white population of British Columbia ought to interpose no further obstacles in the way of the settlement of existing grievances. The Indian policy of the Canadian government has been eminently prudent, pacific and humane, and Canada can point to it with the best results. Canada has hitherto been justly proud of the peace maintained with the aboriginal tribes, and her triumphs have been won by conciliation and love. Any conflict in British Columbia would be supremely dangerous to the credit and tranquility of the dominion.

The Sevanian Laborers.

SAVANNAH, August 25.—[illegible] understood that the general order of the [illegible] and breakman provided [illegible] strike, but to raise funds to meet the many expenses incurred by the late strike. Several firemen and brakemen are to-day and have been required. Their families need assistance and a large number of men who have lost their situations, and many having asked for relief. What the result of this meeting was could not be definitely known, but it is believed that the men are dissatisfied with their organizations and that large numbers of them refuse to be bound by them or to furnish any more funds.

The Drawback Question.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Secretary Sherman is expected to-day. It is stated that he will immediately decide what drawback shall be allowed on imported sugars. It is agreed by all members of the several commissions that drawbacks there once allowed are excessive, and in many instances double duty are paid on the sugars. It is maintained at the treasury department that drawbacks now allowed are so much more than clear to refiners of sugars. The refiners claim that if the secretary of the treasury reduces the amount of drawbacks, many refiners will be compelled to close doors, and the refining cannot be carried on except at great loss.

The Grand Chapter.

BUFFALO, August 25. The general grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons opened its session this morning. Reports from the various committees were read and a resolution adopted inviting the grand chapters of West Virginia and Texas to become constituents of this body, and it was provided by a resolution that nine delegates shall represent each grand chapter at the triennial convention. Time and place to be designated by the appointed committee.

A Fire at the Yellow Sulphur.

RICHMOND, August 25.—A fire in the main building of the hotel at Yellow Sulphur Springs, last night, destroyed it entirely, together with a part of the outbuildings. The origin of the fire is unknown. The furniture in the office and one bedroom is all that was saved. Several guests lost their baggage. The loss on furniture is five thousand dollars; no insurance. The buildings cost thirty thousand dollars, insured for twelve thousand dollars in Richmond and Farmville companies. A colored boy aged eleven years was killed.

A Bridge Gone

CHICAGO, August 25.—Private advices announce the distruction last night of the bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha, Nebraska. It is also reported the transfer boat was swept away.

COUNCIL BLUFF IOWA, August 25.—Two spans of the Missouri river bridge are at this place, two hundred and fifty feet each in length. They were blown down and almost wholly destroyed during a violent wind and rain storm which prevailed here this morning.

A Brace of Scoundrels.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Ex-Governors Wells and Gen. Anderson, of the Louisiana returning board, arrived here this evening. They say their visit has no connection with the information filed against them in New Orleans, and that the attorneys to defend them have been already engaged in that city, and their object in coming hither is altogether different from that above mentioned.

The Rifle Team.

NEW YORK, August 25.—This morning the City of Richmond arrived at this port bearing on board the members of the British rifle team, who are expected to contend for the centennial trophy at Creedmoor on the 13th and 14th of next month.

A Firemen's Meeting.

EAST STROUDSBURG, PA., August 24.—A general meeting of railroad firemen and brakeman has been called to assemble in Scranton at 4 o'clock this evening. Orders to this effect have been posted. Object unknown.

A Collision.

BOSTON, August 25.—The steamer Rose Standish, when starting down the harbor this morning collided with the tow boat Chas River, sinking the latter. Crew rescued.

The Vanderbilt Gift.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 25.—The paying out of the one hundred thousand dollars given to the railroad men by Mr. Vanderbilt commenced to-day.

Byed's Father.

LONDON, August. — Ex-President Grant and party arrived in London this morning.

By Morton's Bedside

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 25.—Dr. Bliss reports 9 o'clock this morning that Senator Morton had passed a rather uncomfortable night, and his condition at this hour is much worse than it was at 9 o'clock last night, when he authorized the statement that the senator was out of danger.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—9:30 p. m.—Great anxiety is manifested in this city to-night as to the condition of Senator Morton, and no telegraphic advices later than this report at 1 p. m. to-day.

RICHMOND, IND., August 25.—10:10.—Morton is gradually growing worse. At 11 a. m. his pulse was extending upwards—he is in a critical condition.

1 p. m.—Senator Morton is very low now and the result cannot be predicted—thought the worst may come.

Senator Morton slept quietly from 3 to 5 o'clock this p. m., and woke refreshed. had papers read to him. Physicians say his system is entirely free from opiates which had previously been administered and his condition is more favorable. The alarming symptoms last night and this morning were from the effects of opium, which they can claim have been checked. At this hour, 9 p. m., physician, family and friends are again remarkably sanguine of his recovery, in which opinion the senator himself now joins, yet physicians do not so well informed as to the senator's condition, entertain fears of returning symptoms during the night.

THE CONVENTION.

CALLED TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

In Session at the Capitol, Atlanta Ga., Hon. C. J. Jenkins, President.

THIRTY-NINTH DAYS PROCEEDINGS.

ATLANTA, Aug. 25, 1877.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, President JENKINS in the Chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. P. EDGE, a delegate from the county of Wilkinson.

The journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. TRAMMELL, in behalf of Mr. HUDSON, moved to reconsider so much of the journals as related to the action of the convention in rejecting the resolution of Mr. HUDSON in regard to printing copies of the constitution.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton, moved to reconsider so much of the journal as related to the action of the convention [illegible] section 3, [illegible], of the [illegible] and exemp[illegible]

On the division the ayes were 43 and the nays 33.

There not being a quorum voting on it, another division was called for, and on the second division the motion to lay on the table prevailed by a large majority.

Mr. LAWTON offered the following amendment, to come in after paragraph 3, article 12:

The tax and appropriation acts passed at the session of the general assembly of 1877, and approved by the governor of the state, and not inconsistent with the constitution, are hereby continued in force until altered by law.

There being no objection, the amendment was inserted.

The revising of the constitution was then proceeded with, and after making some correction of typographical errors, etc., it was finished and adopted. [Applause.]

Mr. BROWN offered the following resolution:

Resolved by this convention, That the chairman of the Committee on Printing be, and is hereby required to examine and audit the accounts of this convention, and that he receive his per diem per for the time he may be engaged in said work, and the treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the same when audited.

On motion it was adopted.

Mr. EDGE offered the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. FLEWELLEN, was laid on the table:

Whereas, The session of this convention has been one of long protracted and arduous endeavor, and compensation for the same regulated below the intrinsic value of the work performed, amounting in the aggregate to $1 per diem; be it therefore resolved, That the compensation of the clerical department of this convention be, and the same is hereby fixed in the aggregate at $2 00 per diem.

Mr. NISBET offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ordinances submitting the capital and homestead questions to the people of the people be published with this constitution.

On motion the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Floyd, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. HAS. J. JENKINS for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties as president of this convention.

Resolved, further, That the thanks of this convention are due to the secretary of session, assistant secretary and enrolling clerk, and the other subordinate officers of the convention, for the prompt, faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. TRAMMELL offered the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:

WHEREAS, By the overruling power of Almighty God, this convention has been enabled to complete its work and reach the hour of adjournment free from the visitations by death, or [illegible] Rev. R. F. THARPE, D. D., [illegible] third disease, be it

Resolved, That we bow [illegible] Almighty God for [illegible] which [illegible] sessions, [illegible] completed [illegible] of this convention.

The resolution was agreed to.

Rev. Mr. THARPE, of the county of Houston, in obedience to resolution offered by Mr. TRAMMELL, offered the final prayer as follows:

Almighty God our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee that during long weeks passed, while as Thy servants, we have met in this place, none of our members have sickened and died. We thank Thee that Thy Providence has been over us, and that all those who were sick have been restored to health again, and that Thy goodness and mercy have been attending upon us. We thank Thee that as unto we have been allowed to investigate those questions upon which the welfare of the people depend. We have had fraternity and good feeling. We thank Thee that we are men and women that we respect, confide, compare and reach conclusions as men, and that we have agreed upon those great questions upon which we have been delegated, and that nothing has occurred to mar these proceedings, or to destroy the harmony of our deliberations; but that, on the contrary, we shall rest upon our state and people, that they may enjoy the fruit of our labors, and that we may behold if we have erred, and that this instrument we are to complete, may be a blessing and to come out of it; to grant heavenly father, that no evil may come to the state, and that this day may be remembered as a public day of [illegible], and that the same may be long years of prosperity in our state. Bless every section of it. Its industries, its agriculture, its manufactures and its commerce; and may Thy blessing rest on it that it is necessarily to make us a great and good people rest upon us. Bless the generations unborn, that we may continue through them a people of Christian principles and faith. Bless all the states of the Union, that we may have a nation in which there shall be prosperity, fortune and peace. And now, our Father, [illegible] we with Thy benediction. Bless the officers of this convention, bless the president and band him, in Your good and [illegible], to his grave in peace, and then take him to heaven, where he may receive the just rewards of long and faithful life. Bless these young men who have labored with us so well. Bless them in their [illegible], and keeping known the way. Have followed it with confidence and with courage, and may their lives be preserved, and may they see great prosperity following upon the labors they have performed for their people; and now, Almighty God, we thank Thee for the associations and friendships of those among [illegible] the [illegible] of this convention, and may we [illegible] charity. The legitimate question, sir, for the consideration of the convention is first, whether or not the necessities of our country require a homestead. Upon this point quite a large majority of this convention agree. Then the question naturally arises, why do we need a homestead? And from every cottage and cabin and farm in this grand commonwealth the answer greets us, that we may decently provide for our wife and rear our children in ordinary intelligence. The philosophy and purpose of all homesteads is to secure the protection and rearing of the family in intelligence and virtue, to save them from the poor houses, the haunts of vice and the beds of prostitution. It is not as gentlemen seem vainly to suppose for the purpose alone of securing to the beneficiaries a morsel of bread and a few mouthfuls of bacon; its object is higher, nobler, grander. The homestead has, and if protected, will yet be a liberal contribution to the general prosperity and welfare of government and society, elevating those unfortunate victims of financial oppression, who, by an unwarrantable conspiracy of circumstances, are forced to alms-houses, and frequently fill a felon's cell or grace a murderer's gallows to respectable positions in life. By the means of a liberal homestead, we may save these other unfortunates which we have been describing, and that nothing has occurred to mar these proceedings, or to destroy the harmony of our labor, and Our Father, we ask that Thy blessing shall rest upon our state and people, that they may profit by our labors, and that we may behold if we have erred, and that this instrument we are to complete, may be a blessing and to come out of it; to grant Heavenly Father, that no evil may come to the state, and that this day may be remembered as a public day of [illegible], and that the same is hereby fixed in the aggregate at $2 00.

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OUTCOME OF THE LATE CONVENTION.

The Full Text of the Instrument Carefully Compared With the Official Copy.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

PREAMBLE.

To perpetuate the principles of free government, insure justice to all, preserve peace, promote the interest and happiness of the citizen, and transmit to posterity the enjoyment of liberty, we, the people of Georgia, relying upon the protection and guidance of Almighty God, do ordain and establish this constitution:

ARTICLE I

SECTION I. Paragraph 1. All government, of right, originates with the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole. Public officers are the trustees and the servants of the people, and, at all times, amenable to them.

Par. 2. Protection to person and property is the paramount duty of government, and shall be impartial and complete.

Par. 3. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except by due process of law.

Par. 4. No person shall be deprived of the right to prosecute or defend his own cause in any of the courts of this state, in person, by attorney, or both.

Par. 5. Every person charged with an offense against the laws of this state shall have the privilege and benefit of counsel; shall be furnished, on demand, with a copy of the accusation, and a list of the witnesses on whose testimony the charge against him is founded; shall have compulsory process to obtain the testimony of his own witnesses; shall be confronted with the witnesses testifying against him; and shall have a public and speedy trial by an impartial jury.

Par. 6. No person shall be compelled to give testimony tending in any manner to criminate himself.

Par. 7. Neither banishment beyond the limits of the state, nor whipping, as a punishment for crime, shall be allowed.

Par. 8. No person shall be put in jeopardy of life, or liberty, more than once for the same offense, save on his, or her, own motion for a new trial after conviction, or in case of mistrial.

Par. 9. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted; nor shall any person be abused in being arrested, while under arrest, or in prison.

Par. 10. No person shall be compelled to pay costs except after conviction on final trial.

Par. 11. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Par. 12. All men have the natural and inalienable right to worship God, each according to the dictates of his own conscience, and no human authority should, in any case, control or interfere with such right of conscience.

Par. 13. No inhabitant of this state shall be molested in person or property, or prohibited from holding any public office, or trust, on account of his religious opinions; but the right of liberty of conscience shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state.

Par. 14. No money shall ever be taken from the public treasury, directly or indirectly, in aid of any church, sect, or denomination of religionists, or of any sectarian institution.

Par. 15. No law shall ever be passed to curtail, or restrain, the liberty of speech of the press; any person may speak, write, and publish his sentiments, on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Par. 16. The right of the people to secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue except on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the thing to be seized, and the person to be arrested, and no person shall be arrested except by virtue of a warrant issued by a proper officer, after legal conviction thereof.

Par. 18. The social status of the citizen shall never be the subject of legislation.

Par. 19. The civil authority shall be superior to the military, and no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except by the civil magistrate, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Par. 20. The power of the courts to punish for contempt shall be limited by legislative acts.

Par. 21. There shall be no imprisonment for debt.

Par. 22 The right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed, but the general assembly shall have power to prescribe the manner in which arms shall be borne.

Par. 23. The legislative, judicial and executive powers shall forever remain separate and distinct, and no person discharging the duties of one, shall, at the same time, exercise the functions of either of the others, except as herein provided.

Par. 24. The people have the right to assemble peaceably for their common good, and to apply to those vested with the powers of government for redress of grievances by petition or remonstrance.

Par. 25. All citizens of the United States, resident in this state, are hereby declared citizens of this state, and it shall be the duty of the general assembly to enact such laws as will protect them in the full enjoyment of the rights, privileges and immunities due to such citizenship.

SECTION II. Par. 1. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel the truth may be given in evidence; and the jury in all criminal cases, shall be the judges of the law and of the facts. The power of the judges to grant new trials in cases of conviction, is preserved.

Par. 2. Treason against the state of Georgia, shall consist of levying war against her; adhering to her enemies; giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

Par. 3. No conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

Par. 4. All lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets are hereby prohibited; and this prohibition shall be enforced by penal laws.

Par. 5. Lobbying is declared to be a crime, and the general assembly shall enforce this provision by suitable penalties.

Par. 6. The general assembly shall have the power to provide for the punishment of fraud; and shall provide, by law, for reaching the property of the debtor concealed from the creditor.

SECTION III. Paragraph 1. In cases of necessity, private ways may be granted upon just compensation being first paid by the applicant. Private property shall not be taken or damaged, for public purposes, without just and adequate compensation being first paid.

Par. 2. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, retroactive law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

Par. 3. No grant of special privileges or immunities shall be revoked, except in such manner as to work no injustice to the corporators or creditors of the incorporation.

SECTION 4. Paragraph 1. Laws of a general nature shall have uniform operation throughout the state, and no special law shall be enacted in any case for which provision has been made by an existing general law. No general law affecting private rights, shall be varied in any particular case, by special legislation, except with the free consent, in writing, of all persons to be affected thereby; and no person under legal disability to contract, is capable of such consent.

Par. 2. Legislative acts in violence of this constitution, or the constitution of the United States, are void, and the judiciary shall so declare them.

SECTION 5. Par. 1. The people of this state have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating their internal government, and the police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their constitution whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness.

Par. 2. The enumeration of rights herein contained as a part of this constitution, shall not be construed to

ARTICLE II—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I. Paragraph 1. In all elections by the people, the electors shall vote by ballot.

Par. 2. Every male citizen of the United States (except as hereinafter provided), twenty-one years of age, who shall have resided in this state one year next preceding the election, and shall have resided six months in the county in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid all taxes which may hereafter be required of him and which he may have had an opportunity of paying, agreeably to law, (except for the year of the election, shall be deemed an elector: Provided, that no soldier, sailor or marine in the military or naval service of the United States, shall acquire the rights of an elector, by reason of being stationed on duty in this state; and no person shall vote who, if challenged, shall refuse to take the following oath, or affirmation: "I do swear (or affirm) that I am twenty-one years of age, have resided in this state one year, and in this county six months, next preceding this election. I have paid all taxes which, since the adoption of the present constitution of this state, have been required of me previous to this year, and which I have had an opportunity to pay, and that I have not voted at this election."

SECTION II. Paragraph 1. The general assembly may provide, from time to time, for the registration of all electors.

The following classes of persons, shall not be permitted to register, vote or hold any office, or appointment of honor or trust in this state, to-wit: 1st. Those who shall have been convicted, in any court of competent jurisdiction, of treason against the state, of embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, bribery or larceny, or of any crime involving moral turpitude, punishable by the laws of this state with imprisonment in the penitentiary, unless such person shall have been pardoned. 2d. Idiots and insane persons.

SECTION III. Paragraph 1. Electors shall, in all cases, except for treason, felony, larceny, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

SECTION IV. Paragraph 1. No person who is the holder of any public money, contrary to law, shall be eligible to any office in this state, until the same is accounted for and paid into the treasury.

Par. 2. No person who, after the adoption of this constitution, being a resident of this state, shall have been convicted of fighting a duel in this state, or convicted of sending, or accepting a challenge, or convicted of aiding, or abetting such duel, shall hold office in this state, unless he shall have been pardoned; and every such person shall, also, be subject to such punishment as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION V. Paragraph 1. The general assembly shall, by law, forbid the sale, distribution, or furnishing of intoxicating drinks within two miles of election precincts, on days of election—state, county or municipal—and prescribe punishment for any violation of the same.

SECTION VI. Paragraph 1. Returns of election for all civil officers elected by the people who are to be commissioned by the governor, and, also, for members of the general assembly, shall be made to the secretary of state, unless otherwise provided by law.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE III—

PARAGRAPH 1. The legislative power of the state shall be vested in a general assembly which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECTION II. Paragraph 1. The senate shall consist of forty four members. There shall be forty-four senatorial districts, as now arranged by counties. Each district shall have one senator.

Par. 2. The first senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Chatham, Bryan and Effingham.

The second senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Liberty

The fifth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Coffee, Ware and Clinch.

The sixth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Echols, Lowndes and Berrien.

The seventh senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Brooks, Thomas and Colquitt.

The eighth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Decatur, Mitchell and Miller.

The ninth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Early Calhoun and Baker.

The tenth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Dougherty, Lee and Worth.

The eleventh senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Clay, Randolph and Terrell

The twelfth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Stewart, Webster and Quitman.

The thirteenth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Sumter, Schley and Macon.

The fourteenth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Dooly, Wilcox, Pulaski and Dodge.

The fifteenth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Montgomery, Telfair and Irwin.

The sixteenth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Laurens, Emanuel and Johnson.

The seventeenth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Screven, Bulloch and Burke.

The eighteenth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Richmond, Glascock and Jefferson.

The nineteenth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Taliaferro, Green and Warren.

The twentieth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Baldwin, Hancock and Washington.

The twenty-first senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Twiggs, Wilkinson and Jones.

The twenty second senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Bibb, Monroe and Pike.

The twenty-third senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Houston, Crawford and Taylor.

The twenty-fourth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Muscogee, Marion and Chattahoochee.

The twenty-fifth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Harris, Upson and Talbot.

The twenty-sixth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Spalding, Butts and Fayette.

The twenty-seventh senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Newton, Walton, Clarke, Oconee and Rockdale.

The twenty-eighth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Jasper, Putnam and Morgan.

The twenty-ninth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Wilkes, Columbia, Lincoln and McDuffie.

The thirtieth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Oglethorpe, Madison and Elbert.

The thirty-first senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Hart, Habersham and Franklin.

The thirty-second senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of White, Dawson and Lumpkin.

The thirty third senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Hall, Banks and Jackson.

The thirty fourth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Gwinnett, DeKalb and Henry.

The thirty-fifth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Clayton, Coweta and Fulton.

The thirty-sixth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Campbell, Cowets, Meriwether and Douglass.

The thirty-seventh senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Carroll, Heard and Troup.

The thirty-eighth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Haralson, Polk and Paulding.

The thirty-ninth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Milton, Cherokee and Forsyth.

The fortieth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Union, Towns and Rabun.

The forty-first senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Pickens, Fannin and Gilmer.

The forty-second senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Bartow, Floyd and Chattooga.

The forty-third senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Murray, Gordon and Whitfield.

The forty-fourth senatorial district shall be composed of the counties of Walker, Dade and Catoosa.

Par. 3. The general assembly may change these districts after each census of the United States: Provided, That neither the number of districts nor the number of senators from each district shall be increased.

SECTION III. Paragraph 1. The house of representatives shall consist of one hundred and seventy-five representatives, apportioned among the several counties as follows, to-wit: To the six counties having the largest population, viz: Chatham, Richmond, Burke, Houston, Bibb and Fulton, three representatives, each; to the twenty-six counties having the next largest population, viz: Bartow, Coweta, Decatur, Floyd, Greene, Gwinnett, Harris, Jefferson, Meriwether, Monroe, Muscogee, Newton, Stewart, Sumter, Thomas, Troup, Washington, Hancock, Carroll, Cobb, Jackson, Dougherty, Oglethorpe, Macon, Talbot and Wilkes, two representatives, each; and the remaining 105 counties, one representative each.

Par 2 The above apportionment shall be changed by the general assembly at its first session after each census taken by the United States government, so as to give the six counties having the largest population three representatives, each; and the twenty-six counties having the next largest population two representatives, each; but in no event shall the aggregate number of representatives be increased.

SECTION IV. Paragraph 1. The members of the general assembly shall be elected for two years, and shall [illegible]

Par. 2. The first election for members of the general assembly, under this constitution, shall take place on the first Wednesday in December, 1877, the second election for the same shall be held on the first Wednesday in October, 1880, and subsequent elections biennially, on that day, until the day of election is changed by law.

Par. 3. The first meeting of the general assembly, after ratification of this constitution, shall be on the first Wednesday in November, 1878, and subsequent meetings biennially thereafter, on the same day, until the day shall be changed by law. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the governor from calling an extra session of the general assembly before the first Wednesday in November, 1878, if, in his opinion, the public good shall require it.

Par. 4 A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the presence of its absent members, as each house may provide.

Par. 5. Each senator and representative, before taking his seat, shall take the following oath, or affirmation, to-wit: "I will support the constitution of this state, and of the United States, and on all questions and measures which may come before me, I will so conduct myself as will, in my judgment, be most conducive to the interest and prosperity of this state."

Par. 6. No session of the general assembly shall continue [illegible] days, unless by the whole number

Par. 7

[illegible] the peace and militia, or any legal taxes required of him shall have a seat in either house; nor shall any senator or representative, after his qualification as such, be elected by the general assembly or appointed by the governor, either with or without the advice and consent of the senate, to any office or appointment having any emolument annexed thereto during the time for which he shall have been elected.

Par. 8 The seat of a member of either house shall be vacated on his removal from the district or county from which he was elected.

SECTION V. Paragraph 1. The senators shall be citizens of the United States, and who shall have attained the age of 25 years, and who shall have been citizens of this state for four years, and shall reside in the district for which they may be elected.

Par. 2. The presiding officer of the Senate, and shall be elected [illegible] vice from the senators

Par. 3 The senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments.

Par. 4. When sitting for that purpose, the members shall be on oath or affirmation, and shall be presided over by the chief justice or the presiding justice of the supreme court. Should the chief justice be disqualified, the senate shall select the judge of the supreme court to preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Par. 5. Judgments, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit within this state; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SECTION VI. Paragraph 1. The representatives shall be citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 21 years, and who shall have been citizens of this state for two years and for one year residents of the counties from which elected.

Par. 2. The presiding officer of the house of representatives shall be styled the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and shall be elected [illegible] vice from the body.

Par. 3. The house of representatives shall have the sole power to impeach all persons who shall have been or may be in office.

SECTION VII. Paragraph 1. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its members, and shall have power to punish them for disorderly behavior or misconduct, by censure, fine, imprisonment or expulsion; but no member shall be expelled except by a vote of two-thirds of the house to which he belongs.

Par. 2. Each house may punish by imprisonment, not extending beyond the session, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of contempt by any disorderly behavior in its presence, or who shall rescue or attempt to rescue any person arrested by order of either house.

Par. 3. The members of both houses shall be free from arrest during their attendance on the general assembly and in going thereto and returning therefrom, except for treason, felony, larceny or breach of the peace; and no member shall be liable to answer in any other place for anything spoken in debate in either house.

Par. 4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish it immediately after its adjournment.

Par. 5. The original journal shall be preserved after publication in the office of the secretary of state, but there shall be no other record thereof.

Par. 6. The yeas and nays on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of the members present, be entered on the journal.

Par 7. Every bill, before it shall pass, shall be read three times, and on three separate days, in each house, unless in cases of actual invasion or insurrection.

Par. 8. No law or ordinance shall pass which refers to more than one subject matter, or contains matter different from what is expressed in the title thereof.

Par. 9. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing except appropriations fixed by previous laws, the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government, payment of the public debt and interest thereon, and for support of the public institutions and educational interests of the state. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills; each embracing but one subject.

Par. 10. All bills for raising revenue or appropriating money shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur in amendments, as in other bills.

Par. 11. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except by appropriation made by law, and a regular statement and account of the receipt and expenditure of all public money shall be published every three months, and, also, with the laws passed by each session of the general assembly.

Par. 12. No bill or resolution appropriating money shall become a law unless, upon its passage, the yeas and nays, in each house, are recorded.

Par. 13. All acts shall be signed by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives, and no bill, ordinance or resolution, intended to have the effect of a law, which shall have been rejected by either house, shall be again proposed during the same session, under the same or any other title, without the consent of two-thirds of the house by which the same was rejected.

Par. 14. No bill shall become a law unless it shall receive a majority of the votes of all the members elected to each house of the general assembly, and it shall, in every instance, so appear on the journal.

Par. 15. All special or local bills shall originate in the house of representatives. The speaker of the house of representatives shall, within five days from the organization of the general assembly, appoint a committee, consisting of one from each congressional district, whose duty it shall be to consider and consolidate all special and local bills, on the same subject, and report the same to the house; and no special or local bill shall be read or considered by the house until the same has been reported by said committee, unless by a two-thirds vote. And no bill shall be considered or reported to the house by said committee, unless the same shall have been laid before it within fifteen days after the organization of the general assembly; except by a two-thirds vote.

Par. 16. No local or special bill shall be passed, unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be given at least thirty days prior to the introduction of such bill into the general assembly, in such manner to be prescribed by law. The evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the general assembly before such act shall be passed.

Par. 17. No law, or section of the code, shall be amended or repealed by mere reference to its title, or to the number of the section of the code, but the amending, or repealing act, shall distinctly describe the law to be amended or repealed, as well as the alteration to be made.

Par. 18. The general assembly shall have no power to grant corporate powers and privileges to private companies, except banking, insurance, railroad, canal, navigation, express and telegraph companies; nor to make or change election precincts; nor to establish bridges or ferries; nor to change names or legitimatize children; but it shall prescribe by law the manner in which such powers shall be exercised by the courts.

Par. 19 The general assembly shall have no power to relieve principals or securities upon forfeited recognizances, from the payment thereof, either before or after judgment thereon, unless the principal is the recognizance shall have been apprehended and placed in the custody of the proper officer.

Par. 20. The general assembly shall not authorize the [illegible] street passen[illegible]

[illegible] the general assembly shall have power to make all laws and ordinances consistent with this constitution, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, which they shall deem necessary and proper for the welfare of the state.

Par. 23. No provision in this constitution for a two-thirds vote of both houses of the general assembly shall be construed to waive the necessity for the signature of the governor, as in any other case, except in the case of the two-thirds vote required to override the veto, and in case of prolongation of a session of the general assembly.

Par. 24. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, or to any other place, without the consent of the other, and in case of disagreement between them, the governor shall have the power to adjourn them to such time and place as he may think proper, not beyond the day of the next stated session of the general assembly.

SECTION VIII. Paragraph 1. The senate and house of representatives shall meet in the representative hall, and the president of the senate shall, in such cases, preside and declare the result.

SECTION XI. Paragraph 1. All property of the wife at the time of her marriage, and all property given to, inherited or acquired by her, shall remain her separate property, and not be liable for the debts of her husband.

SECTION XII. Paragraph 1. All life insurance companies now doing business in this state, or which may desire to establish agencies and do business in the state of Georgia, chartered by other states of the union, or foreign states, shall show that they have deposited with the comptroller general of the state in which they are chartered, or of this state, the insurance commissioner, or such other officer as may be authorized to receive it, not less than one hundred thousand dollars, in such securities as may be deemed by such officer equivalent to cash, subject to his order, as a guarantee fund for the security of policy holders.

Par. 2. When such showing is made to the comptroller general of the state of Georgia by a proper certificate from the state official having charge of the fund so deposited, the comptroller general of the state of Georgia is authorized to issue to the company making such showing, a license to do business in the state, upon paying the fees required by law.

Par. 3. All insurance companies chartered by the state of Georgia, or which may hereafter be chartered by the state, shall, before doing business, deposit with the comptroller general of the state of Georgia, or with some strong corporation, which may be approved by said comptroller general, one hundred thousand dollars, in such securities as may be deemed by him equivalent to cash, to be subject to his order, as a guarantee fund for the security of the policy holders of the company making such deposit, all interest and dividends arising from such securities to be paid, when due, to the company so depositing. Any such securities as may be needed or desired by the company may be taken from said department at any time by replacing them with other securities equally acceptable to the comptroller general, whose certificate for the same shall be furnished to the company.

Par. 4. The general assembly shall, from time to time enact laws to compel all fire insurance companies, doing business in this state, whether chartered by this state, or otherwise, to deposit reasonable securities with the treasurer of this state, to secure the people against loss by the operations of said companies.

Par. 5. The general assembly shall compel all insurance companies in this state, or doing business therein, under proper penalties, to make semi-annual reports to the governor, and print the same at their own expense, for the information and protection of the people.

ARTICLE IV—POWER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OVER TAXATION.

SECTION I. Paragraph 1. The right of taxation is a sovereign right—inalienable, indestructible—is the life of the state, and rightfully belongs to the people in all republican governments, and neither the general assembly, nor any nor all other departments of the government established by this constitution, shall ever have the authority to irrevocably give, grant, limit, or restrain this right; and all laws, grants, contracts, and all other acts, whatsoever, by said government, or any department thereof, to effect any of these purposes, shall be, and are hereby, declared to be null and void, for every purpose whatsoever; and said right of taxation shall always be under the complete control of, and revocable by, the state, notwithstanding any gift, grant, or contract, whatsoever, by the general assembly.

SECTION II. Paragraph 1. The power and authority of regulating railroad freight and passenger tariffs, preventing unjust discriminations, and requiring reasonable and just rates of freight and passenger tariffs, are hereby conferred upon the general assembly, whose duty it shall be to pass laws, from time to time, to regulate freight and passenger tariffs, to prohibit unjust discriminations on the various railroads of this state, and to prohibit said roads from charging other than just and reasonable rates, and enforce the same by adequate penalties.

Par. 2. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged, nor so construed as to prevent the general assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the state shall never be abridged, nor so construed, as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals, or the general well being of the state.

Par. 3. The general assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation, now existing, nor alter or amend the same, nor pass any other general or special law, for the benefit of said corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution; and every amendment of any charter of any corporation in this state, or any special law for its benefit, accepted thereby, shall operate as a novation of said charter and shall bring the same under the provisions of this constitution; *Provided*, that this section shall not extend to any amendment for the purpose of allowing any existing road to take stock in or aid in the building of any branch road.

Par. 4. The general assembly of this state shall have no power to authorize any corporation to buy shares, or stock, in any other corporation in this state, or elsewhere, or to make any contract, or agreement whatever, with any such corporation, which may have the effect, or be intended to have the effect, to defeat or lessen competition, or to encourage monopoly; and all such contracts and agreements shall be illegal and void.

Par. 5. No rail[illegible] company shall [illegible], or bonus in[illegible] city or indirectly [illegible]nlead or deceive [illegible] real rates charged [illegible]this or passage, and [illegible]s shall be illegal and [illegible] prohibitions shall be [illegible]ditable penalties.

[illegible]o provision of this article [illegible]deemed, held or taken to im[illegible] the obligation of any contract [illegible]heretofore made by the state of Geor[illegible]ga.

Par. 7. The general assembly shall enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE V—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I. Paragraph 1. The officers of the executive department shall consist of a governor, secretary of state, comptroller general and treasurer.

Par. 2. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office during the term of two years, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified. He shall not be eligible to re-election, after the expiration of a second term, for the period of four years. He shall have a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, (until otherwise provided by a law passed by a two-thirds vote [illegible] of both branches of the general assembly) [illegible] other profit or emolument from the state or general government during the time for which he may be elected.

Par. 3 The first election for governor, under this constitution, shall be held on the first Wednesday in October, 1880, and the governor-elect shall be installed in office at the next session of the general assembly. An election shall take place biennially thereafter on said day, until another date be fixed by the general assembly. Said election shall be held at the places of holding general elections in the several counties of this state, in the manner prescribed for the election of members of the general assembly, and the electors shall be the same.

Par. 4. The returns for every election of governor shall be sealed up by the managers, separately from other returns, and directed to the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives, and transmitted to the secretary of state, who shall, without opening said returns, cause the same to be laid before the senate on the day after the two houses shall have been organized, and they shall be transmitted by the senate to the house of representatives.

Par. 5. The members of each branch of the general assembly shall convene in the representative hall, and the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives, shall open and publish the returns in the presence and under the direction of the general assembly; and the person having the majority of the whole number of votes shall be declared duly elected governor of this state; but, if no person shall have such majority, then from the two persons having the highest number of votes, who shall be in life, and shall not decline an election at the time appointed for the general assembly to elect, the general assembly shall, immediately, elect a governor *viva voce*; and in all cases of election of a governor by the general assembly a majority of the members present shall be necessary to a choice.

Par. 6. Contested elections shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Par. 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor who shall not have been a citizen of the United States fifteen years and a citizen of the state six years, and who shall not have attained the age of thirty years.

Par. 8. In case of the death, resignation or disability of the governor, the president of the senate shall exercise the executive powers of the government until such disability be removed, or a successor is elected and qualified. And in case of the death, resignation or disability of the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives shall exercise the executive powers of the government, until the removal of the disability, or the election and qualification of a governor.

Par. 9 The general assembly shall have power to provide by law, for filling unexpired terms by special elections.

Par. 10. The governor shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will faithfully execute the office of governor of the state of Georgia, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution thereof, and the constitution of the United States of America."

Par. 11. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this state, and of the militia thereof.

Par. 12. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, to commute penalties, remove disabilities imposed by law, and to remit any part of a sentence for offenses against the state, after conviction, except in cases of treason and impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he may suspend the execution of the sentence and report the case to the general assembly at the next meeting thereof, when the general assembly shall either pardon, commute the sentence, direct its execution, or grant a further reprieve. He shall, at each session of the general assembly, communicate to that body each case of reprieve, pardon or commutation granted, stating the name of the convict, the offense of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the reprieve, pardon or commutation, and the reasons for granting the same. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the state.

Par. 13. He shall issue writs of election to fill all vacancies that may happen in the senate or house of representatives, and shall give the general assembly, from time to time, information of the state of the common wealth and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem necessary or expedient. He shall have power to convoke the general assembly on extraordinary occasions, but no law shall be enacted at called sessions of the general assembly except such as shall relate to the object stated in his proclamation convening them.

Par. 14. When any office shall become vacant, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, unless otherwise provided by law; and persons so appointed shall continue in office until a successor is commissioned, agreeably to the mode pointed out by this constitution, or by law in pursuance thereof.

Par. 15. A person once rejected by the senate shall not be re-appointed by the governor to the same office during the same session, or the recess thereafter.

Par. 16. The governor shall have the revision of all bills passed by the general assembly, before the same shall become laws, but two-thirds of each house may pass a law, notwithstanding his dissent, and if any bill should not be returned by the governor within five days (Sunday excepted) after it has been presented to him, the same shall be a law; unless the general assembly, by their adjournment, shall prevent its return. He may approve any appropriation, and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill, and the latter shall not be effectual, unless passed by two-thirds of each house.

Par. 17. Every vote, resolution, or order, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of election, or adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two thirds of each house.

Par. 18 He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. It shall be the duty of the governor, quarterly, and oftener, if he deems it expedient, to examine, under oath, the treasurer and comptroller general of the state on all matters pertaining to their respective offices, and to inspect and review their books and accounts. The general assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the suspension of either of said officers from the discharge of the duties of his office, and, also, for the appointment of a suitable person to discharge the duties of the same.

Par. 19. The governor shall have power to appoint his own secretaries not exceeding two in number, and to provide such other clerical force as may be required in his office, but the total cost for secretaries and clerical force in his office shall no[illegible] exceed six thousand dollars per annum.

SECTION II.—Paragraph 1. The secretary of state, comptroller general and treasurer shall be elected by the persons qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, at the same time and in the same manner as the governor. The provisions of the constitution as to the transmission of the returns of elections, counting the votes, declaring the result, deciding when there is no election and when there is a contested election, applicable to the election of governor, shall apply to the election of secretary of state, comptroller general and treasurer; they shall be commissioned by the governor and hold their offices for the same time as the governor.

Par. 2 The salary of the treasurer shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum. The clerical expenses of his department shall not exceed sixteen hundred dollars per annum.

Par. 3. The salary of the secretary of state shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum, and the clerical expenses of his department shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum—and without said clerk it shall not exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

Par. 5. The treasurer shall not be allowed, directly or indirectly, to receive any fee, interest or reward from any person, bank or corporation for the deposit or use, in any manner, of the public funds, and the general assembly shall enforce this provision by suitable penalties.

Par. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of secretary of state, comptroller general, or treasurer, unless he shall have been a citizen of the United States ten years, and shall have resided in this state for six years next preceding his election, and shall be twenty-five years of age when elected. All of said officers shall give bond and security, under regulations to be prescribed by law, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

Par. 7. The secretary of state, the comptroller general, and the treasurer shall not be allowed any fee, perquisite or compensation, other than their salaries as prescribed by law, except their necessary expenses when absent from the seat of government on business for the state.

SECTION III. Par. 1. The great seal of the state shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and shall not be affixed to any instrument of writing except by order of the governor or general assembly, and that now in use shall be the great seal of the state until otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE VI—JUDICIARY.

SECTION I—Par. 1. The judicial powers of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, superior courts, courts of ordinary, justices of the peace, commissioned notaries public, and such other courts as have been or may be established by law.

SECTION II. Par. 1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices. A majority of the court shall constitute a quorum.

Par. 2 When one or more of the judges are disqualified from deciding any case, by interest or otherwise, the governor shall designate a judge, or judges, of the superior courts to preside in said cases.

Par. 3. No judge of any court shall preside in any case where the validity of any bond—federal, state, corporation or municipal—is involved, who holds in his own right, or as the representative of others, any material interest in the class of bonds upon which the question to be decided arises.

Par. 4. The chief justice and associate justices shall hold their offices for six years, and until their successors are qualified. A successor to the incumbent whose term will soonest expire shall be elected by the general assembly in 1880; a successor to the incumbent whose term of office is next in duration shall be elected by the general assembly in 1882; and a successor to the third incumbent shall be elected by the general assembly in 1884; but appointments to fill vacancies shall only be for the unexpired term, or until such vacancies are filled by elections, agreeably to the mode pointed out by this constitution.

Par. 5 The supreme court shall have no original jurisdiction, but shall be a court alone for the trial and correction of errors from the superior courts, and from the city courts of Atlanta and Savannah, and such other like courts as may be hereafter established in other cities, and shall sit at the seat of government, at such times, in each year, as shall be prescribed by law, for the trial and determination of writs of error from said superior and city courts.

Par. 6. The supreme court shall dispose of every case at the first or second term after such writ of error is brought; and in case the plaintiff in error shall not be prepared at the first term to prosecute the case—unless prevented by providential cause—it shall be stricken from the docket, and the judgment below shall stand affirmed.

Par. 7 In any case the court may, in its discretion, withhold its judgment until the next term after the same is argued.

SECTION III.—Par. 1. There shall be a judge of the superior courts for each judicial circuit, whose term of office shall be four years, and until his successor is qualified. He may act in other circuits when authorized by law.

Par. 2 The successors to the present incumbents shall be elected by the general assembly as follows: To the ball, (as near as may be) whose commissions are the oldest shall be elected in the year 1878, and to the others in the year 1880. All subsequent elections shall be at the session of the general assembly next preceding the expiration of the terms of incumbents, except elections to fill vacancies. The day of election may be fixed by the general assembly.

Par. 3. The terms of the judges to be elected under this constitution (except to fill vacancies) shall begin on the 1st of January after their election, but if the time of the meeting of the general assembly shall be changed, the general assembly may change the term of the judges selected thereafter.

SECTION IV.—Par. 1. The superior courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction in cases of divorce; in criminal cases where the offender is subjected to loss of life, or confinement in the penitentiary; in cases respecting titles to land; and equity cases.

Par 2. The general assembly may confer upon the courts of common law, all the powers heretofore exercised by courts of equity in this state.

Par 3 Said courts shall have jurisdiction in all civil cases, except as hereinafter provided.

Par. 4. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in all such cases as may be provided by law.

Par 5 They shall have power to correct errors in inferior judicatories, by writ of certiorari, which shall only issue upon the sanction of the judge; and said courts, and the judge thereof, shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, prohibition, scire facias, and all other writs that may be necessary for carrying their powers fully into effect, and shall have such other powers as are, or may be, conferred on them by law.

Par. 6. The general assembly may provide for an appeal from one jury, in the superior and city courts, to another, and the said courts may grant new trials on legal grounds.

Par. 7. The court shall render judgment without the verdict of a jury, in all civil cases founded on unconditional contracts in writing, where an issuable defense is not filed under oath or affirmation.

Par. 8. The superior courts shall sit in each county not less than twice in each year, at such times as have been, or may be, appointed by law.

Par. 9. The general assembly may provide by law for the appointment of some proper person to preside in cases where the presiding judge is, from any cause, disqualified.

SECTION V.—Par. 1. In any county within which there is or hereafter may be, a city court, the judge of said court, and also of the superior court, may preside in the courts of each other in cases where the judge of either court is disqualified to preside.

SECTION VI.—Par. 1. The powers of a court of ordinary, and of probate, shall be vested in an ordinary for each county, from whose decision there may be an appeal (or, by consent of parties, without a decision) to the superior court, under regulations prescribed by law.

Par. 2. The courts of ordinary shall have such powers in relation to roads, bridges, ferries, public buildings, paupers, county officers, county funds, county taxes, and other county matters, as may be conferred on them by law.

Par. 3. The ordinary shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SECTION VII.—Paragraph 1. There shall be in each militia district one justice of the peace, whose official term, except when elected to fill an unexpired term, shall be four years.

Par. 2. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction in all civil cases arising on contracts, and in cases of injuries or damages to personal property, when the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and shall sit monthly

from the use or loan of public funds in his channels, or moneys to be raised through his agency for state or county purposes, shall be deemed a felony, and punishable as may be prescribed by law, a part of which punishment shall be a disqualification from holding office.

SECTION X.—Paragraph 1. Municipal corporations shall not incur any debt until provision therefor shall have been made by the municipal government.

SECTION XI.—Paragraph 1. The general assembly shall have no authority to appropriate money, either directly or indirectly, to pay the whole, or any part, of the principal or interest, of the bonds, or other obligations which have been pronounced illegal, null and void, by the general assembly, and the constitutional amendments ratified by a vote of the people on the first day of May, 1877; nor shall the general assembly have authority to pay any of the obligations created by the state under laws during the late war between the states, nor any of the bonds, notes, or obligations made and entered into during the existence of said war, the time for the payment of which was fixed after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the United States and the Confederate States; nor shall the general assembly pass any law, or the governor, or other state official enter into any contract, or agreement, whereby the state shall be made a party to any suit in any court of this state, or of the United States, instituted to test the validity of any such bonds or obligations.

SECTION XII.—Paragraph 1. The bonded debt of the state shall never be increased, except to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war.

SECTION XIII.—Paragraph 1. The proceeds of the sale of the Western and Atlantic, Macon and Brunswick, or other railroads, held by the state, and any other property owned by the state, whenever the general assembly may authorize the sale of the whole, or any part thereof, shall be applied to the payment of the bonded debt of the state, and shall not be used for any other purpose whatever, so long as the state has any existing bonded debt: Provided, that the proceeds of the sale of the Western and Atlantic rail road shall be applied to the payment of the bonds for which said railroad has been mortgaged, in preference to all other bonds.

SECTION XIV.—Paragraph 1. The general assembly shall raise, by taxation, each year, in addition to the sum required to pay the public expenses and interest on the public debt, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which shall be held as a sinking fund, to pay off and retire the bonds of the state which have not yet matured, and shall be applied to no other purpose whatever. If the bonds cannot at any time be purchased at or below par, then the sinking fund herein provided for may be loaned by the governor and treasurer of the state; provided, the security which shall be demanded for said loan shall consist only of the valid bonds of the state; but this section shall not take effect until the eight per cent. currency bonds, issued under the act of February the 19th, 1875, shall have been paid.

SECTION XV.—Paragraph 1. The comptroller general and treasurer shall each make to the governor a quarterly report of the financial condition of the state, which report shall include a statement of the assets, liabilities and income of the state, and expenditures therefor, for the three months preceding; and it shall be the duty of the governor to carefully examine the same by himself, or through ... person connected with the department, and cause an abstract thereof to be published for the ... people, which abstract shall be considered by him as he examines.

SECTION XVI.—Paragraph 1. The general assembly shall not ... order granting a donation, or ... in favor of any person, corporation or association.

Par. 2.—The general assembly shall not grant or authorize extra compensation to any public officer, agent or contractor after the service has been rendered, or the contract entered into.

SECTION XVII.—Paragraph 1. The office of the state printer shall cease with the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, and the general assembly shall provide, by law, for letting the public printing to the lowest responsible bidder, or bidders, who shall give adequate and satisfactory security for the faithful performance thereof. No member of the general assembly or other public officer shall be interested either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

ARTICLE VIII.—EDUCATION.

SECTION 1.—Paragraph 1. There shall be a thorough system of common schools for the education of children in the elementary branches of an English education only, and ...

... common schools shall be provided for the white and colored races.

Section 2.—Paragraph 1. There shall be a state school commissioner appointed by the governor, and confirmed by the senate, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. His office shall be at the seat of government, and he shall be paid a salary not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum. The general assembly may substitute for the state school commissioner such officer or officers, as may be deemed necessary to perfect the system of public education.

Par. 3.—Paragraph 1. The poll tax, any educational fund now belonging to the state (except the ... of the desk due to the university of Georgia, a special tax on shows and exhibitions, and on the sale of spirituous or malt liquors which the general assembly is hereby authorized to assess), and the proceeds of any commutation tax for military service, and all taxes that may be assessed on such domestic animals as, from their nature and habits, are destructive to other property, are hereby set apart and dedicated to the support of common schools.

SECTION IV.—Paragraph 1. Authority may be granted to counties, upon the recommendation of two grand juries, and to municipal corporations, upon the recommendation of the corporate authority, to establish and maintain public schools in their respective limits, by local taxation; but no such local laws shall take effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the qualified voters in each county or municipal corporation, and approved by a two-thirds vote of persons qualified to vote at such election; and the general assembly may prescribe who shall vote on such question.

SECTION V.—Paragraph 1. Existing local school systems shall not be affected by this constitution. Nothing contained in section first of this article shall be construed to deprive schools in this state, not common schools from participation in the educational fund of the state, as to all pupils therein taught in the elementary branches of an English education only.

SECTION VI.—Paragraph 1. The trustees of the university of Georgia may accept bequests, donations and grants of land, or other property, for the use of said university. In addition to the payment of the annual interest on the debt due by the state to the university, the general assembly may, from time to time, make such donations thereto as the condition of the treasury will authorize, and the general assembly may, from time to time, make such donation to any college or university for the education of the colored people (not exceeding one) as the condition of the treasury will authorize.

Par. 2. And the general assembly may, from time to time, make appropriations of money as the condition of the treasury will authorize for the education of persons

ARTICLE IX—HOMESTEAD AND EXEMPTIONS

Paragraph 1. There shall ... levy and sale, by virtue ... whatever, under the ... of every head ... as hereinafter ... of every ...

... enforce any judgment, execution, or decree against the property set apart for such purpose, including such improvements as may be made thereon, from time to time, except for taxes, for the purchase money of the same, for labor done thereon, for material furnished therefor, or for the removal of encumbrances thereon.

SECTION III.—Paragraph 1. The debtor shall have power to waive or renounce (in writing) his right to the benefit of the exemption provided for in this article, except wearing apparel and not exceeding three hundred dollars' worth of household and kitchen furniture and provisions for one year, to be selected by himself and wife, if any; and he shall not, after it is set apart, alienate or encumber the property so exempted, but it may be sold by the debtor, and his wife, if any, jointly, with the sanction of the judge of the superior court of the county, where the debtor resides or the land is situated, the proceeds to be reinvested upon uses

SECTION IV.—Paragraph 1. The general assembly shall provide, by law, as early as practicable, for the setting apart and valuation of said property. But nothing in this article shall be construed to affect or repeal the existing laws for exemption of property from sale, contained in the present code of this state in paragraphs 2040 to 2049 inclusive" and the acts amendatory thereof. It may be optional with the applicant to take ei her, but not both of such exemptions.

SECTION V.—Paragraph 1. The debtor shall have authority to waive or renounce in writing his right to the benefit of the exemption provided for in section four, except as is excepted in section 3 of this article.

SECTION VI.—Paragraph 1. The applicant shall, at any time, have the right to supplement his exemption by adding to an amount already set apart which is less than the whole amount of exemption herein allowed, a sufficiency to make his exemption equal to the whole amount.

SECTION VII.—Paragraph 1. Homesteads and exemptions of personal property which have been heretofore set apart by virtue of the provisions of the existing constitution of this state, and in accordance with the laws for the enforcement thereof, or which may be hereafter set apart, at any time, shall be and remain valid as against all debts and liabilities existing at the time of the adoption of this constitution, to the same extent that they would have been had said existing constitution not been revised.

SECTION VIII.—Paragraph 1. Rights which have become vested under previously existing laws shall not be effected by anything herein contained. In all cases in which homesteads have been set apart under the constitution of 1868, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and a *bona fide* sale of such property has been subsequently made, and the full purchase price thereof has been paid, all right of exemption in such property by reason of having been so set apart, shall cease in so far as it effects the right of the purchaser, in all such cases where a part only of the purchase price has been paid, such transaction shall be governed by the laws now of force in this state, in so far as they affect the rights of the purchaser, as though said property had not been so set apart.

Par. 2. Parties who have taken a homestead of realty under the constitution of 1868, shall have the right all said homestead, and reinvest the proceeds of the sale of the home by the same in another homestead, subject to the same limitations as to the amount invested. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three per cent speculatory circulars and weekly reports sent free. ... 0cf21—deo15y

... stead and capital questions to a vote of the people, which ordinances, after being voted on, shall have the effect of constitutional provisions.

ARTICLE XIII.—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Section 1.—Paragraph 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate or house of representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon. And the general assembly shall cause such amendment or amendments to be published in one or more newspapers in each congressional district, for two months previous to the time of holding the next general election, and shall also provide for a submission of such proposed amendment or amendments, to the people at said next general election, and if the people shall ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments, shall become a part of this constitution. When more than one amendment is submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.

Par. 2. No convention of the people shall be called by the general assembly to redise, amend, or change this constitution, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the general assembly. The representation in said convention shall be based on population as near as practicable.

SECTION II.—Paragraph 1. This constitution shall be submitted for ratification or rejection to the electors of the state, at an election to be held on the first Wednesday in December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, in the several election districts of this state, at which election every person shall be entitled to vote who is entitled to vote for members of the general assembly under the constitution and laws of force at the date of such election; said election to be held and conducted as is now provided by law for holding elections for members of the general assembly. All persons voting at said election in favor of adopting this constitution, shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "For Ratification," and all persons opposed to the adoption of this constitution shall write or have printed on their ballots the wods "Against Ratification."

Par. 2.—The votes cast at said election shall be consolidated in each of the counties of this state, as is now required by law in elections for members of the general assembly, and returns thereof made to the governor, and should a majority of all the votes cast at said election be in favor of ratification, he shall declare the said constitution adopted, and make proclamation of the result of said election by publication in one or more newspapers in each congressional district of the state, but should a majority of the votes cast be against ratification, he shall in the same manner proclaim the said constitution rejected.

—Happy t dings for nervous sufferers and those who have been dosed and drugged and quacked, Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weak eness, and decay. Book and Journal, worth thousands, mailed free. PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

List of Letters

Remaining in the post-office at Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, August 26th 1877. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say "Advertised," and name the date.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs C A Butler, Mrs Abbie Bonyer, Mrs Mary Brogden, Mrs G Brown

C Mrs M r y M Crawford, Miss Laura Camp, Miss Clemmons.

D—Flud Dorsey

E—Mrs Julia C Ewen.

F—Miss Nattie Fitzwollen, Miss Maggie Foster, Mrs Dulle, Freida, Mrs Emily E Ford.

G—Mrs Sarah Garrett, Miss Jane Gondin

H—Mrs Martha Hanby, Mrs Mary H E Hutcherson, Mrs Sora Simmons, Miss Carrie Hall Mrs Ayd Haynes, Miss Nattie Harbison

J—Miss Lattie James, Mrs L C Jones.

L—Miss Mary Lawson.

M—Miss Hattie Maddox, Miss Annie Meithee Miss Zolfa Moore.

O—Miss Lizzie Osborn, Miss Celia O'Keefe.

P—Mrs M E Pember, Josephine Peebles,

R—Mrs Hettie M Rodgers, Miss Eliza Russell

S—Miss A H Spackden, Mrs Calliane Smith Mrs Fannie Sharman.

T—Miss Minnie Taylor, Miss Acis Taylor, Mrs Annie C Talley, Annie Thomas, Mrs Harriet Towns.

U—Mrs Sily Upshaw,

W—Miss Mary Wheaton, Mrs Annie Warner, Mrs M J Waters, Miss Emily Wofford Miss Nevada Winston Miss Emma Wilson

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—Wm Allen, Jas Anderson, Jas Allen, Jas Allen, Jas Allen

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA. SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1877.

Sheet Music and French.
Wholesale and Retail.
Whitehall Street. Reference
Society. Address carp Jack &
805 aug19—dswsu

Year of the Kindergarten, at the
Conference of Mrs. E. T. Beane, West End.
For particulars apply to Miss Mills at Mrs.
during the present week.
aug 26 2t

BOARDING.

NEW YORK BOARDING.—33 FIFTH AVENUE
New York. Elegant Family Boarding House.
$3 per day; $18 per week. A most desirable
and fashionable summer location, near the
principal Hotels and Theatres.
27 june3...dawlmo

FOUND.

FOUND—A small boy, resembling Charley
Ross, was found hiding behind one of P. J.
Kenny's two peanut schooners of Beer.
aug26...d1t

PREFERRED LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
Are Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for speci-
men of our "news."
marl5-dlf

W. C. ASHLEY,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Builders' Hard-
ware, &c., 33 Broad Street.
26 inly18...dtf

CRAIGE & CO.,
31 Peachtree Street,
Will sell the new DOME-
TIC at BOTTOM prices for
CASH or prompt monthly
instalments. The lightest
running and best Machines
for the least money. Don't
fail to see it before buying
Machines at high prices.
873 mar30...dly

Fare Reduced.

The round trip per "Schooner P. J.
Kenny" reduced to five cents. Everybody and
their grand-parents should be aboard.
aug26...1t

W. JENNINGS & CO.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Locks, Hinges
Paints, &c., Manufacturers' Agents,
Decatur Street.
288 july31...dtf to f

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Atlanta enterprise—Joyce & Frierson.
Gilds gas—Gaither & Caldwell.
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What's in a name—F S Partlee
What the Frank factory can do—Lieberman.
Kempton—and Pittman.
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Servant wanted—J P Guilford.
Store for rent—W R Phillips.
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Farm for sale—Jesse D Upshaw.
Room and store for rent—91 Calhoun st.
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Farming lands for sale—F C.
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Financial instruction—W F Clark.
Great reduction in prices—W G Ashley.
Good offings—Dr Hurd.
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Vineyard marriage—Dr Butts.
Don't be kid gloves—M Rich & Bro.
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Sets teeth—Gurley & Brown.
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Sets of teeth—Dr Crenshaw.
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Dooley's Yeast Powder
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Fare reduced—P J Kenny.
Land and a small boy—P J Kenny.
Tea, liquors, etc—Hermann Under.
dry goods—John Ryan
A Frierson.
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Room cottage for rent—25 Markham st.
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Teeth extracted—Gurley & Brown.
Edgewood festival.
Marquato note—Haygood's carpet store.
Carpets—Wm A Haygood.
Gold fillings—Dr Crenshaw
Kid gloves—M Rich & Bro.
Teeth extracted—Dr Hurd.

TEETHINA (Teething Powders) Cures
the Child and Regulates the Bowels.
For sale by G. J. HOWARD, Druggist.
328 aug21...d6tAwtf

GREAT SLAUGHTER!
READY! READY!
Come and See What Great Barkains
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
ALL THROUGH THE STORE.
I am now in New York buying my
fall stock, and in order to make room for it, will
continue to sell my entire stock at such low
prices that must sell. 80 calf skirt and a cure
some of those Elegant Fall Dress Goods at 12, 20
25 and 30c. All worth double the money.
REMEMBER!
That I am offering great bargains in Black
Alpaca, Mohair, Brilliantees, Cashmeres, Taffetas,
Crepe Cloths, Henrietta Cloths, Bombazines, &c.
WOOLENS
As that of goods will be higher this fall than
last, it will pay you to buy at my present reduced
prices.
White and Red Flannels all marked down cheap.
Plain and Plaid Opera Flannels cheap.
Cashmeres and Jeans from the up.
If you want Table Damask, Napkins, Towels,
Toweling and Spreads, don't fail to examine my
prices.
WONDERFUL BARGAINS!
In Corsets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons,
Ties, Laces, &c
All people who have traded with me know I
keep good goods, and this is an opportunity to
get goods at very low prices.
S. E. CATER.
Whitehall street.
401 aug26...d3t sun

Arrived.

The first shipment of our Fall and
Winter clothing has arrived and we are able
to sell the same at very low figures. Call
and examine stock and prices at the
GAVE CITY CLOTHING STORE.
A. & S. Rosenfeld,
91 Whitehall street, corner Alabama.
413 aug26...d1t

Atlanta Musical Institute,
67 WHITEHALL STREET.
Branches taught:—Pianoforte, Organ,
Harmony, English, German and Italian Singing,
Cultivation of the Voice, Solo, Chorus and Class
Singing, singing at Sight; Violin and other Or-
chestral Instruments. During the absence of
Mad. Schultze, Piano Instruction will be given by
Mr. Private Lessons $6 00 per month.
Class Lessons $1 00 per month.
Over one hundred and fifty free lessons
have been given by the Institute during the season in
Singing at Sight, popular Harmony and Chorus
Singing; also, Concerts, Recitals, etc., free to
pupils. Only first class artists are teaching at
the Institute.
E. A. SCHULTZE.
100 aug26...dtw

White Duck Vests at Two Dollars
and a Quarter
place at A. & S. Rosenfeld's,
91 Whitehall street, corner Alabama.
413 aug26...d1t

White English Peaches.
50 bushels of carefully gathered
Warm Rooms Peaches for sale by
J. BAN WILSON,
Rand Store, 61 and 63 Broad street.
416 aug26...2t

Just Arrived.
Messrs. E. P. Winston and H. Freid-
lein have at the Globe forty head of Horses and
Mules, which Mr. E. P. Winston will leave on Monday
for sale. E. P. WINSTON.
416 aug26...2t

Notice to Carlton & Son, that one horse
into nuisances, and is being daily pushed into
new territory. Atlanta is the leading tobacco
market in the south, and Crichton & Kennedy
are stepping into the front ranks of her tobacco
merchants.

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

These gentlemen have the front of their new
store fitted up handsomely for the retail trade,
in which they offer special inducements. Buy-
ing their retail stock from first hands, they can
sell lower than those who buy from dealers.
Besides this, their retail business is a mere ad-
dunct of their wholesale business, and, being car-
ried on in the same store, does not involve a
dollar extra expense. For these reasons they
claim that they can sell the best goods for less
money than any other dealers. Their retail
trade is very large, indeed, it is said to be the
best in the city. Their goods are all of the very
best quality.

THE EFFECT OF A NEW HOUSE.

But we must stop. If the sights of every new
store in Atlanta seduced us into writing as much
about "the business" as we have about the
writing-machine, THE CONSTITUTION would
quickly become a purely commercial paper. It
is sufficient to say, that we could not have
written about a better firm, or a more liberal
and prosperous business, or one that we could
more heartily endorse, than the one we have
chosen. Crichton, Kennedy & Co. are good
merchants—fine representatives of the later and
better Atlanta—the solid, respectable, prosper-
ous, rich Atlanta, that succeeded the hotch-
potch, chaotic, reckless city that was built upon
the ashes that were sprinkled from the torches
of Sherman's bummers.

Carlton & Son Keep the celebrated
Stewart Bros choice Hams—families pronounce
them "par excellence." 328 aug19 deod2w

More New Cotton.

Two more bales of the new crop
were received yesterday. One was shipped from
Hazlehurst to Garrett & Bros., full weight, low
middling, and brought 10¾ cents.
The other was shipped by Smith, Huguely &
Nolan, of West Point, to Williams, Langston &
Crane. It weighed 480 pounds, and was graded
low middling, and sold for 10¾ cents.
This makes four bales of the new crop re-
ceived up to date, all from the line of the West
Point road. We are fully a week ahead of last
year's early bales. Other shipments of the new
crop will soon be rapidly received, as it is open-
ing very fast.

Gold fillings made for 50 cents—ex-
tra large fillings $1 00, at Dr. Hurd's Dental
office, 66½ Whitehall street. 328 aug19 deod2w

The Buckeye has virtues which lie in
the bitter principle called Esculin,
which have been utilized for the cure
of Hemorrhoids, or Piles. If suffering
with that disease use Tabler's Buckeye
Pile Ointment, only 50 cents a bottle.
For sale by all druggists.

How it is Done.

The first object in life with the
American people is "get rich"; the second, how
to retain good health. The first can be obtained
by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good
health) by using GRIDLY'S ACORN FLOWER.
Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of
the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indi-
gestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation
of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costive-
ness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostra-
tion, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another
day. Two doses of ACORN FLOWER will relieve
you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular
size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-
Druggists in the U. S.

Many Who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather
and are debilitated are advised by physicians to
take moderate amounts of whisky two or three
times during the day. In a little while those who
adopt this advice frequently increase the number
of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebri-
ates. A beverage which will not create thirst for
intoxicating liquors, and which is intended
especially for the benefit of debilitated persons,
whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea
Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many
medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create
an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nour-
ishing and the life-supporting properties of many
valuable natural productions contained in it and
well known to medical men have a most strength-
ening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will
demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility
arising from sickness, over exertion or from any
cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic
taken after meals will strengthen the stomach
and create an appetite for wholesome food. To
all who are about leaving their homes, we desire
to say that excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's
seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Man-
drake Pills, are particularly evident when taken
by those who are injuriously affected by a change
of water and diet. No person should leave home
without taking a supply of these safeguards
along. For sale by all druggists.
aug1...tdeodlm

In enumerating the ills which flesh is
heir to, such as Indigestion, Heart-
burn, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach,
Nervous Debility, Chills, Torpid Liver,
&c., what a comfort to think that a re-
lief from all of them can be obtained
by using Postaline, or Tabler's Vegeta
ble Liver Powder, which can be had of
any Druggist for 50 cents. It estab-
lishes a permanently healthy action,
and its operation is mild and effective.
Use Postaline, or Tabler's Vegetable
Liver Powder.
aug2...deow1aweowly

Carlton & Son, 134 Marietta street,
keep on hand a select stock of staple and fancy
groceries.

ATLANTA'S BUSINESS GRIT.

How Crichton, Kennedy & Co. Hold Their Own.

"Atlanta is bound to go down."

This is what they all say, and yet there is to-day nearly half a million dollars worth of stores being built in the heart of the city. These stores are not being put up by careless capitalists or speculators. They are the work of our very best and shrewdest men—solid investments of solid money.

There is no better evidence of

THE SOLID PROSPERITY OF A BUSINESS FIRM

than to see it, after having tried business for a few years in a rented building, quietly go to work and invest several thousand dollars in a building of its own. A merchant never builds a house for his business until he is absolutely satisfied that it is a profitable and established business and deserves a home. These thoughts were suggested by a view of the new store of Messrs. Crichton, Kennedy & Co., tobacconists, which is one of the most conspicuous ornaments of Whitehall street.

This new building is one of the handsomest in the city, being at once durable and graceful. It is four stories, including the basement, and is built throughout of the best material. It was finished in a shorter time than any similar building was ever put up in Atlanta, being in the hands of Messrs. Cook & Stewart, one of our best firms of contractors. The building and ground

IS WORTH $80,000,

and appears for all that it is worth.

The business for which these gentlemen have furnished such a handsome and commodious home has been prosperous and progressive from its inauguration, three years ago. The mem-bers of the firm personally superintend every de-tail of the vast business, and in this way the prompt ness, efficiency and integrity is secured. Dr. John P. Crichton, the senior of the firm, is known over the state as one of Atlanta's most sagacious, far-seeing capitalists, with a big brain and a deep pocket. Dr. Crichton is full of con-fidence in Atlanta, and has done as much as any one towards pushing the city for ward. He has invested heavily in her real estate, and though his large fortune seems him to retire from ac-tive life, has put himself at the head of one of her most important business firms. Mr. Henry Kennedy who has special charge of the business, is, in himself,

A TYPE OF ATLANTA'S DASH AND RESOURCE.

His restless energy, his unerring foresight, his general business device, would do credit to a man of years, and yet he is hardly twenty-one years of age. At the age of eighteen years he was placed in virtual charge of the details of a large business, with sales running into many hundred thousands, by Dr. Crichton, who knew precisely upon what he had to depend. We have reason for saying that no merchant has made fewer mistakes or steered his bark through more troublous seas with less disaster than has this mere boy. He is pleasant, courteous and agree-able in social intercourse, and will go to the top round. Mr. Thos. P. Crichton is at the head of the traveling force, and adjusts matters on the road for the house. He is well-known in half a dozen states as a genial and polished gentleman, who can sell goods without boring customers, and attend to business without be-coming offensive. He is popular everywhere on the road and has built up a trade that is ex-ceedingly valuable. At the age when boys are generally idle or dissipated this young gentle-man and Mr. Kennedy are steadily devoted to their business, winning the esteem and respect of the community and building up a fortune for themselves.

HOW THIS HOUSE DOES BUSINESS

Crichton, Kennedy & Co., have succeeded in business by a strict adherence to honest dealing. They never deceive a customer or misrepresent goods. Their integrity is absolute and their word is re-lied upon implicitly throughout all the vast ter-ritory covered by their drummers. In addition to this they buy their goods from first hands, and have their prices and tobacco made expe-cially for their trade. They buy from only the most responsible manufacturers, and are thus assured of getting goods as pure and of as good quality. They have ample capital, which enables them to buy low, and give their customers all reasonable accommodation. Their

TRADE IS ENORMOUS,

and is being daily pushed into new territory. Atlanta is the leading tobacco market in the south, and Crichton & Kennedy are stepping into the front ranks of her tobacco merchants.

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

These gentlemen have the front of their new store fitted up handsomely for the retail trade, in which they offer special inducements. Buy-ing their retail stock from first hands, they can sell lower than those who buy from dealers. Besides this, their retail business is a mere ad-dunct of their wholesale business, and, being car-ried on in the same store, does not involve a dollar extra expense. For these reasons they claim that they can sell the best goods for less money than any other dealers. Their retail trade is very large, indeed, it is said to be the best in the city. Their goods are all of the very best quality.

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Point road. We are fully a week ahead of last
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crop will soon be rapidly received, as it is open-
ing very fast.

Gold fillings made for 50 cents—ex-
tra large fillings $1 00, at Dr. Hurd's Dental
office, 66½ Whitehall street. 328 aug19 deod2w

Hermann, under James' bank, Mer-
cer's old stand, has the finest Wines, Liquors
and Cigars. The coolest Beer in the city.
Schooners at 5 cents. Lunch at all hours.
432 aug26—1t

Dr. Hurd is a graduate of one of the
first dental colleges of Philadelphia, and twelve
years in practice 481 aug26 d1t

Stock feed of all kinds, and wheat
screenings for poultry, at Carlton & Son's, 134
Marietta street. 328 aug19 deod2w

Edgewood Festival.

In another column will be found the
advertisement of the Edgewood concert and
festival, given by the young ladies of that place
for the benefit of the Sunday school, on Monday
night. See the programme. It is decidedly rich
Five dollars worth is compressed into a charge
of only 25 cents. We predict that all who at-
tend will be more than satisfied.

Teeth extracted without pain, 50
cents and $1 00, at Gurley & Browne's, 33 White-
hall street. aug26 d1t—mid col

Go to Carlton & Son, that one horse
grocery man, 134 Marietta street, for what you
want, as he is still running, and not gone into
bankruptcy as the Lincolnton cotton planter
did. 328 aug19...deod2w

Rosslal Club.

A reception will be given to the
associate members on Thursday, August 30th.
It is hoped that every active member of the so-
ciety will attend the regular rehearsal to-mor-
row (Monday) night, at their new hall, corner
of Whitehall and Peters streets. Rehearsal at 8
o'clock p. m. Let every member of the club
be present. No. 142 Whitehall street, corner of
Peters street.

For fresh Watermelons, Fruits Veg-
etables and Groceries, call on Carlton & Son, 134
Marietta street 328 aug19 deod2w

DYSPEPTIC PATIENTS and others
afflicted with disease need the best and purest
food. This is par excellence the case with bread,
rolls, biscuit and other produces of flour made
with DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. They are cripy,
light, sweet and digestible. This preparation
once eats

PERSONAL MENTION.

—The night trains carried out large numbers of the sovereigns returning from their visitors.

—We regret to learn that Mr. J. B. Baird is confined to his room by a sudden attack of sickness. He was much better yesterday.

—Mr. W. P. Robinson, president of the Atlanta Pomological society, is one of the most successful fruit growers in the state. He brings a magnificent variety to the meetings of the society every Saturday.

—To-day Dr. Harrison will preach the sermon before the State Sunday School association in Athens. Those who hear it will be fortunate.

—Among the latest arrivals at the Kimball House are: Eugene Allen, Fernandina Fla; E. T. Jaques, Philadelphia; W. P. Cole nan Louisville; L. C. Juney, New Orleans; S. A. Woodruff, North Carolina; George King, Georgia.

—Mr. J. A. Smith has some excellent bargains in phætons, buggies and wagons at 33 Broad street.

—M. Rich & Bro. will leave this evening for New York to buy a heavy stock of goods.

—Messrs. Reinhardt & Hooks are well fitted up in their new law office in Kidd's Centennial building. They are doing a good prac-tice, and well deserve all they sustain, being both gentlemen of untiring perseverance and promptness.

—We understand that Mr. W. T. Shepard, of West Point, Ga., has been released by Mr. John Keely from his engagement with him, and will take charge of a new dry goods house to be opened by Messrs. Jno. R. Scott & Co., large grocery and cotton merchants at West Point. Mr. Sheppard will leave the first of September for New York and other markets to purchase their stock. "Shep." is one of the livest young business men in the state, and a bright star in his profession. So the people trading in West Point can expect a first class store in every respect.

What's in a Name?

Success in this world depends upon a reputation, and in spite of all that is said there is a great deal in a name. When we want to buy an article we should hunt for one that has a reputation for being good, and when we find it should be willing to pay more for it than for a similar article, which for aught we know may be just as good, but which has not made for itself a name. The reason for this is ob-vious. We have the assurance or warrantee which the trade-mark of a reputable maker gives us, instead of the mere chance of getting a good article from an unknown source, and are consequently less liable to be imposed upon. Reputation is a plant of slow growth, and is not only time, but vi diant energy, that a manufacturer must not only produce a good article occasionally, but must do so all the time. There must be no break in the chain, for a reputation, like everything else, is only equal to its weakest part. These things I when my friends and the public generally to remember when they go to buy a sewing machine, as I feel confident they will find in the WHEELER & WILSON an article which has attained to the fullest extent that unbroken chain, the name of its makers being a guarantee of absolute certainty that these machines are just what they are represented to be. They can be had at the company's sale-rooms, 58 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., or from their agents throughout the country upon as favorable terms as any in the market.
J. S. FLEWELLEN,
General Agent.

Gold Fillings for one dollar, at Dr.
Crenshaw's, 24 Whitehall street.
483 aug26 1it

Everything select and that can be
desired, at Carlton & Son's 134 Marietta street.
328 aug19 deod2w

Gold Fillings for one dollar, at Dr.
Crenshaw's dental office, 24 Whitehall street.
48...aug26 1it

John Ryan has the Dry Goods trade.

Gold fillings in Dr. Hurd's Dental
office, 66½ Whitehall street. 328 aug19 deod2w

Carpets.

All who wish Carpets will do well to
call and see the new and stylish patterns, just
received, by Wm. A. Haygood.
442 aug26 d1t

Herrmann, at Mercer's old stand, is
the place to go for cool Lager.
482 aug26—1t

Full set of Teeth from $5 to $10,
warranted to fit and give satisfaction, at Dr. Gren-
shaw's dental office, 24 Whitehall street.
486 aug26 d1t

Go to Carlton & Son, 134 Marietta
street for fresh Vegetables of all kinds.
328 aug19 deod2w

FULL SETS TEETH, best material,
cheaper than any other dentist at Gurley &
Browne's, 33 Whitehall street.
aug26 d1t—mid col

Household Economy

I have just received a lot of French
Moth-Proof Dusters to sell at 25 cents to $1 50
each. Call and examine.
442 aug26 d1t WM. A. HAYGOOD.

W. H. Brotherton has several thou-
sand yards Hamburg Edging reduced from 65c
to 25c per strip. This is the cheapest Edging
ever offered in the state. Several thousand
pairs excellent Kid Gloves, 50c; calmaned Kids,
65c. Full line Concord Cassimeres and Jeans at
factory prices. In fact, he has almost anything
usually kept in a first-class dry goods establish-
ment at astonishingly low prices. Call and be
convinced.

1,000 gallons fresh Nitrous Oxide
Gas, for painless extraction of teeth, at Gurley
& Browne's, 33 Whitehall street. aug26 d1t

500 dozen 2 button Kid Gloves; all
the new shades, just received, at M. Rich &
Bro.'s, only 50 cents a pair. aug26 d1t

Wanted.

10 experienced dry goods salesmen.
483 aug26—1t JOHN RYAN.

For a cool glass of beer go to Mercer's
old stand, under James' Bank
482 aug26—1t

Sets of Teeth from $3 00 to $10 00
at Dr. Crenshaw's, 24 Whitehall street.
486 aug26 d1t

Knocked Down

Yes, it was a fair and square knock
down, and the justice of the act is denied.
The female community are more particularly
interested and they give unmistakable evidence
of their appreciation.
"When lovely woman lends her influence, then
it is the world moves bravely on."
We allude to the fact that the great female
medicine known as English Female Bitters, has
been reduced to one dollar per bottle or three for
$2 50. One bottle will last two weeks.
80 aug22 1d&wlw

Gold Fillings made for 50 cents—ex-
tra large fillings $1 00, at Dr. Hurd's dental
office, 66½ Whitehall street. 48 aug26 d1t

Herrmann, under James' bank, Mer-
cer's old stand, has the finest Wines, Liquors
and Cigars. The coolest Beer in the city.
Schooners at 5 cents. Lunch at all hours.
432 aug26—1t

Dr. Hurd is a graduate of one of the
first dental colleges of Philadelphia, and twelve
years in practice 481 aug26 d1t

Stock feed of all kinds, and wheat
screenings for poultry, at Carlton & Son's, 134
Marietta street. 328 aug19 deod2w

Edgewood Festival.

In another column will be found the
advertisement of the Edgewood concert and
festival, given by the young ladies of that place
for the benefit of the Sunday school, on Monday
night. See the programme. It is decidedly rich
Five dollars worth is compressed into a ch arge
of only 25 cents. We predict that all who at-
tend will be more than satisfied.

Teeth extracted without pain, 50
cents and $1 00, at Gurley & Browne's, 33 White-
hall street. aug26 d1t—mid col

Go to Carlton & Son, that one horse
grocery man, 134 Marietta street, for what you
want, as he is still running, and not gone into
bankruptcy as the Lincolnton cotton planter
did. 328 aug19...deod2w

Rosslal Club.

A reception will be given to the
associate members on Thursday, August 30th.
It is hoped that every active member of the so-
ciety will attend the regular rehearsal to-mor-
row (Monday) night, at their new hall, corner
of Whitehall and Peters streets. Rehearsal at 8
o'clock p. m. Let every member of the club
be present. No. 142 Whitehall street, corner of
Peters street.

For fresh Watermelons, Fruits Veg-
etables and Groceries, call on Carlton & Son, 134
Marietta street 328 aug19 deod2w

DYSPEPTIC PATIENTS and others
afflicted with disease need the best and purest
food. This is par excellence the case with bread,
rolls, biscuit and other produces of flour made
with DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. They are crispy,
light, sweet and digestible. This preparation
once eats

Rupture Cured
BY
MARSH'S CELEBRATED
RADICAL CURE.

Truss scientifically applied by Dr. S. S. S. Dunshee, of New York, now perma-nently located at the Centennial Building, No. 3½ Whitehall street, Room No. 10, Atlanta, Ga.
The worst cases successfully treated.
Consultation Free.
Call and see testimonials of Hundreds who have been cured.
Ladies' Department with competent lady attendant.
119 may29...dtf be lp

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Local and Other Items.

—A Sunday-school at Aintab, Syria, has about 1,800 pupils.

—The "Baptist Weekly" says that Prof. W. I. Knapp, lately in charge of American Baptist missions in Spain, will be the secretary of James Russell Lowell.

—The Y. M. C. A. of Yokohama, Japan, has forty-three members. It maintains a daily prayer meeting and neighborhood meetings, and has an attendance of twelve at its Bible class.

—Twenty Baptists churches have been organized among the Creek Indians. Nearly all have Indian pastors.

—The receipts of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions for July were $15,841, which is nearly $4,000 less than the receipts for the same month in 1876. The receipts for the last three months show a falling off of $11,830.

—Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, has not popularized himself with the brethren in this country by his reported remarks at the great Edinburgh Presbyterian council in regard to American preaching. "Within the last few years," he said, "there has been in America a great change in the taste for preaching. Scotland—and when I say Scotland I mean Dister which is a province of Scotland—has sent over preachers who are holding the highest places in theological preaching. There is a New England style of preaching, which consists in beginning on Monday morning meditating all day, and when we get through writing a beautiful thing, and when Saturday comes, looking for a text, and having got a text, preaching it to the admiration of the lovely ladies and gentlemen assembled in the beautifully expensive. That style of preaching prevailed for a time; but now people have become thoroughly sick of it. That is the true cause why there is a desire to have old country preachers, who preach the word in simplicity and power, dividing their sermons into Reading and introducing some of the old phrases, mingling theology with scripture. In New York and all over America that is the style of preaching that is taking, and their American brethren are learning to preach in that way, so that they will soon beat the Scotch preachers and turn them out."

—The newsboys Sunday-school continues to prosper.

—The completion of the First Methodist church in these times of financial depression, will be a monument of honor to the congregation. The young men's building association is doing much of the work.

—It is rumored that Rev. J. O. A Branch, who left Georgia for California about two years ago, is soon to return. He is one of the most gifted preachers in the Southern Methodist church.

—The dedication of the Jewish synagogue will be a most interesting event and will attract a large audience.

—The Y. M. C. A. sends a delegation to the jail every Sunday to hold services with the unfortunates there confined.

—The suburban churches all seem to be in a flourishing condition.

—Work on the new First Presbyterian church will be pushed rapidly to completion. It will be an elegant structure.

—Sunday afternoon temperance meetings are adding the temperance cause by coming together every Sunday afternoon to assist the prior vic dims of intemperance in reclaiming themselves from the thraldom of intemperance. The meet-ings are open to all, being composed of persons of every rebellious creed and faith. The meet-ings are destined, we hope, to accomplish much good. Many will come to these meetings, who, through intemperance, have not been inside a church, perhaps, for years. Rev. J. E. Evans, D. D., pastor of Trinity church, will address the meeting to-day. At the last meeting the experi-ence of several reformed men was given. All interested in the temperance movement should attend.

Second Baptist Church, Rev. W. A. Dodge, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sab-bath school at 4 p. m.

Third Baptist Church, Jones avenue. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. by Rev. H. F. Buchanan. The public are cordially in-vited to attend.

Carlton Church Hunter street. Preach-ing at the usual hour, morning and night, by the pastor, Dr. A. G. Thomas. Baptism after preaching at night. Seats free.

Young's Chapel, Rev. John A. Reynolds, pas-tor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 3½ p. m. and class meeting at 4 p. m. A cordial invitation is ex-tended to the public

Regular services at First Baptist Church to-day, as follows: Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. D. W. Gwin. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Strangers are cordially in-vited to worship with us.

Sixth Baptist Church, on Taylor hill. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. S. L. Harris.

Y. M. C. A. Prayer meeting this evening at 6 o'clock at the hall, 68½ Whitehall street. Prayer meeting at the jail and Benevolent Home at 4 p. m.

Evans Chapel (Methodist). Rev E Gardner, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the Rev Dr Goodman, and at night by the Rev W B Smith. Prayer meeting at 9 a. m. Sabbath school at 4 p. m.

Services in St. Luke's church to-day at 11 a. m. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. Evening prayer and lecture on the Book of Prayer by the pastor at 8 p. m.

Trinity M E Church South. Preaching by the pastor, Rev J E Evans, at 10:45 a. m and at 8:15 p. m. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed and invited to attend these services.

Rotherwood Episcopal servic s. Rev R. Johnson will preach to-day at old Library Hall, 21 Broad street, at 10½ a. m. Subject: "The Pray-er of Jesus." The afternoon service will commence at 4½ o'clock. Subject: "The Final Judgment." All are cordially invited to at-tend.

Newsboys Sunday-school at old Library hall at 3 p. m.

Until
SEPTEMBER 1st,
We will
continue
our
Clean Sweep Sales!
Clean Sweep Sales!
of choice
Spring Clothing.
Also
several lots
of Fall Goods.

One Week More,
One Week More,
to make
Investments that
will pay
You Handsomely.

Call early and
don't forget the
place.
HAAS BROS.,
O. K. Clothing Store,
32 Whitehall Street.
478 aug 26—d3t sun tues thur sat

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, GA., August 24.

Wm H Carter, New York; Dr E Cooker, Ga; W E Thomson, Union, S C; P A Brenner, Chattanooga; C G Flournoy, Dougherty co; Foster Clark, Wythville, Va; John C Moore, Smyrna; Wm T Lang, West Point; Mrs General Gordon, Mrs James Warren, Kirkwood; C D Hill, Athens; Miss Minnie Bass, Macon; J M Davis, Houston co; Dr A Reynolds, S C Reynolds, W E Reynolds, Marietta; J W Murphey, city; Edward Smith, Athens; A J Blair, Charlotte, N C; W H H Bush and lady, Monroe; L N Whittle, R F Lyons, Chas Williamson, Decatur co; C W Sederson and wife, Savannah; W Truitt, Marietta; F L Freyer, LaGrange; W M Davis, Houston co; Dr A Reynolds, C C Reynolds, Atlanta; F Henderson, Covington; T H Broughton, Ala; J W Wardwell and daughter, Kutonton; J P Henderson, Covington; T H city; W C Bass Macon; C P George, St Lot W H Sims and family, Columbus, Miss; J L Pickle, Pendleton, S C; Waring Russell, Savannah; W G Beck, Sing; E C Atkins, Baltimore; W A Tumlin, Cuthbert; G F Pierce, Ga.

FACT AND RUMOR.

—The police are determined to break up riotous negro dances, and hereafter festivities must be decent.

—What about the citizens' purse for races?

—It is reported that there was one of the most pleasant fancy dress balls at New Holland Friday night that was ever known.

—Many of the conventionists will leave for home to-day.

—Sunday laws are now so strictly enforced as to make the purchase of a cigar quite a matter of difficulty on that day.

—The excursionists from up the Air-Line, who returned yesterday, give glowing accounts of their trip. Every comfort and convenience was afforded them by the authorities of the road.

—The excursion to Lookout next Thursday is considerably talked of. Only eight dollars for all expenses of the trip.

—The prosecution of boys for defacing street signs will soon be in order. Street vandalism is to prevail to prosper.

—The splendid condition of the Western and Atlantic railroad is the subject of frequent comment.

—On yesterday, the last day of the convention's session, the galleries were quite crowded all the time. Several hundred ladies were present and enjoyed the proceedings very much.

—West End will be very much enlivened to-morrow night.

—Members of the 2nd U. S. infantry write that they are not having quite as much fun on the plains as they had here.

—An Atlanta sportsman owns a pointer that he values at $600.

—The Atlanta drummer has begun his rounds and wound up his tongue for the season.

—A pet fox is interesting the chickens of the second ward.

—The annual time for paying up debts and taking a clean start generally is fast approaching.

—The meeting of the Atlanta pomological society was largely attended by members and frequent ladies and gentlemen drop in to look at the fine display of fruits.

—The first cars soon to be placed on the street railroad will be delightful for afternoon and evening rides.

—Next year will be a season of great meetings in Atlanta. The international Sunday-school convention and the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will be the two most important.

—The peace and good order of the city for two weeks past is a matter of which we may be justly proud. It is due in no small degree to the activity of our excellent police force.

—There need be no fear that the city will be in the least dull after the convention adjourns. Atlanta never gets inactive.

—We have been free from tramps for several weeks. They find little consolation here.

—The young physicians of our city should read the advertisement of "Doctors Attention" to be found in our 10 cent column.

—By a notice in our local column it will be seen that the Jessini club intend giving one more of their elegant receptions to their associate members. Read the notice.

—Remember the excursion to Lookout next Thursday.

—The Ladies' benevolent home is an institution of which every man and woman in Atlanta should be proud. It is growing in public favor.

—The hotel lobbies were alive with political talk all day yesterday, and numbers of wisdom were wasted on the air.

—The handsome appearance of the Air-Line passenger trains is the subject of frequent comment.

Dedication of the Jewish Synagogue—The New Rabbi

The Jewish synagogue, which has been undergoing extensive repairs during the past few months, will be dedicated next Friday afternoon at three and a half o'clock. The occasion will be one of great interest and just pride to our Hebrew fellow-citizens who have by their devoted efforts completed this beautiful structure. It is an ornament to the city, and is in some respects the most finished church in Atlanta.

The dedicatory services will be conducted by Rev. E. M. B. Browne, formerly of Evansville, Indiana, who has been chosen as the rabbi of the Atlanta church, and will take charge at once. It will be remembered that he once delivered a lecture in our city on the subject of "The Jews Crucify Christ." He is a man of acknowledged ability, and ranks high in his church. He is widely known throughout the south and west. The church here is fortunate in gaining such a rabbi, and he may be congratulated upon his position among such a pleasant people as our Jewish fellow citizens.

In Full in Found

the Quilaya Saponaria, from the bark of which the celebrated botanic dentrifice, SOZODONT, derives its preserva-tive and purifying properties. Not only does this sterlinga ricle beautify the teeth and prevent their decomposi-tion, it renders the gums healthy and perfumes the breath.
aug21 deod1w&w1t

You can buy first class 2-button Kids
at 50 cents by calling on M. Rich &